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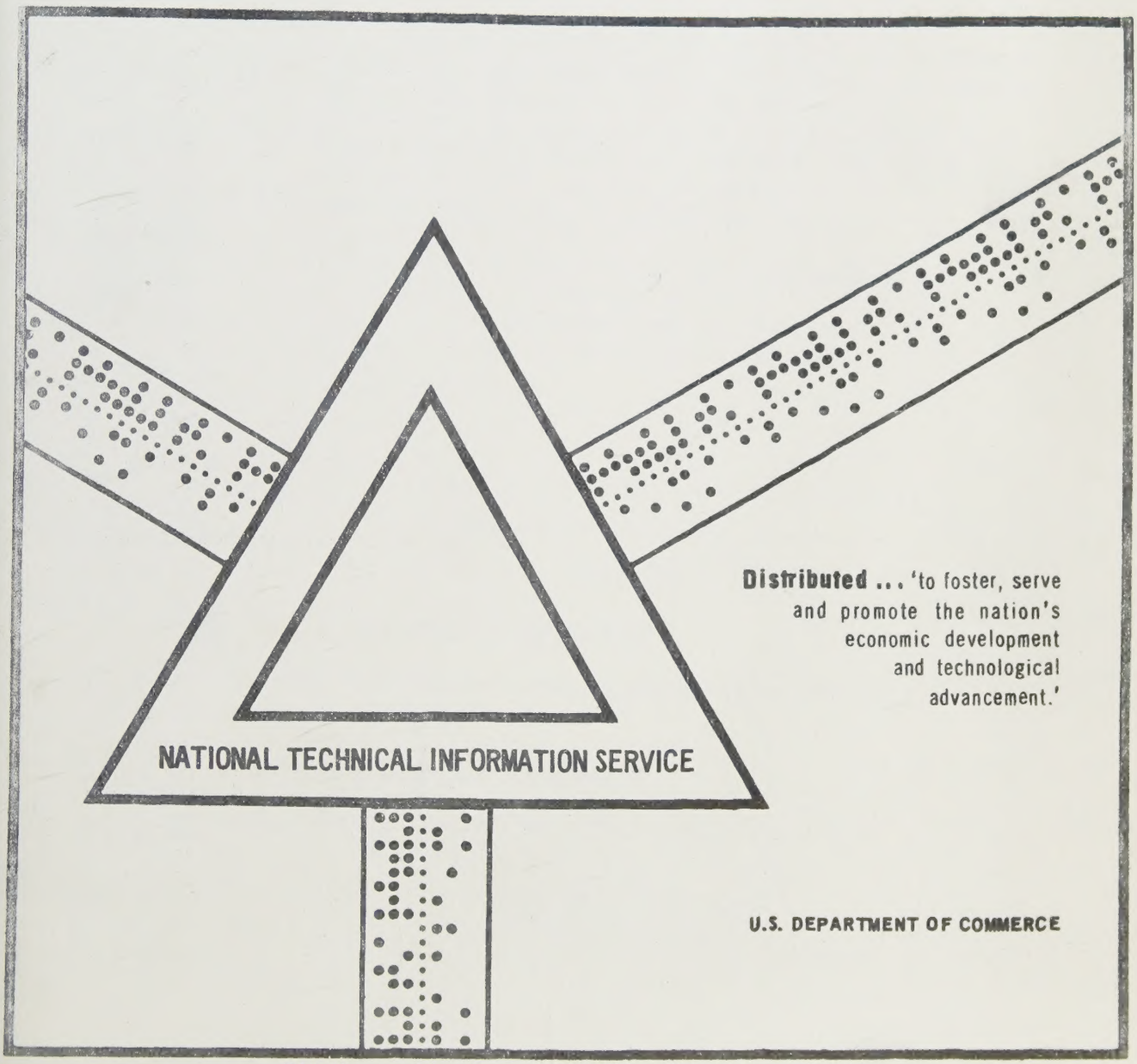
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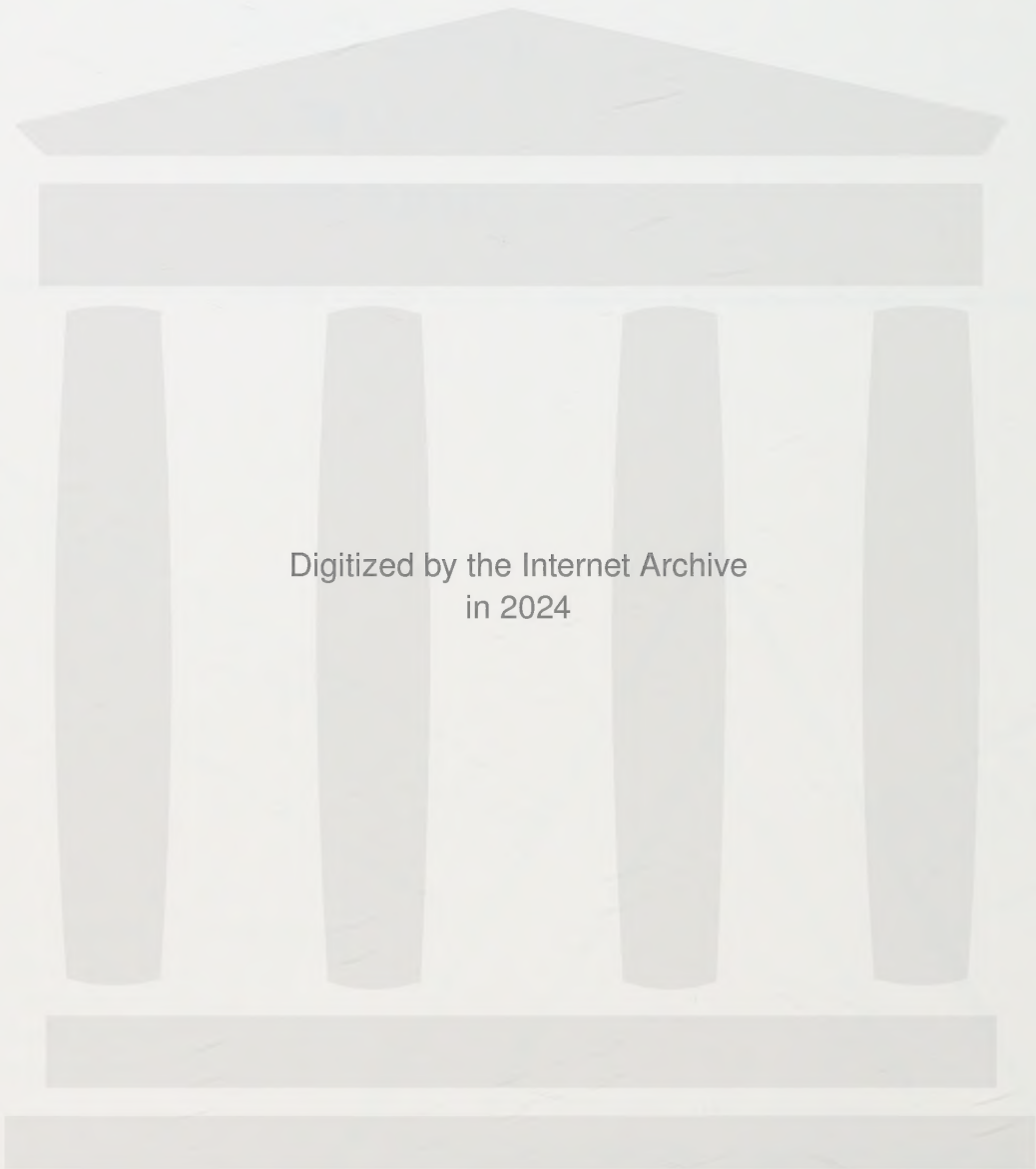

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 7, 1971

No. 4969

****
* NATIONAL *
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COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Fully Develop Democracy, Insure Collective Leadership

by

Shen Wen-t'ien (沈文田)
secretary of Party committee of Meihua commune,
Loch'ang hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao August 22, 1971)

Don't Be Afraid of Contention When Developing Democracy

The leading members of the Party committee of our commune are new hands. Full of vigor and vitality, they work with all-out effort. The few of them who were chosen members of the Party committee not long after they joined the Party have in particular a keen mind on the problem and dare to think and to speak out. Every time a meeting is held, they always bring forward problems for debate and discussion and urge others to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing problems and unifying their thinking. Members of the Party committee are deeply satisfied with this lively democratic atmosphere.

On a few occasions, however, when the Party committee met to discuss problems, there was heated debate among members of the committee, making it very difficult for me to bring the meeting to a happy conclusion. Gradually I began to feel "ill at ease" with this style of contention. The question of sending commune cadres down to grasp problems at the basic levels was brought forward for discussion. Most of the committee members agreed that two cadres should remain at the office to take charge of the day-to-day work while all others should go down to spots and set the area in motion and do a good job of building the basic level. Hastily I said: "Let this be our decision!" No sooner had I finished saying this, than one of the committee members said unexpectedly: "You have been too hasty in

deciding the problem. There is so much work to be done in the office. Two men alone cannot manage it even if each of them has three heads and six hands. Taking charge at the basic level is an important job. Isn't it also important to give direction from the higher level to the lower levels and to make unified planning with due consideration for all parties concerned?" What he said renewed the debate on a question which was almost settled.

In my opinion, it was sufficient to leave two comrades in the office to take charge of everyday work, and it was in conformity with the spirit of the directive of the higher-level authorities to retain fewer cadres in the office and to send more of them to the lower levels. Accordingly, I said: "Let's argue no more. It will be all right as long as we act in accordance with the opinion of most of the comrades!" I also said on the spot that a Party committee meeting should be held earnestly and seriously, a problem considered in all its aspects, and a good method adopted in showing one's opinion. Thus, I poured cold water on that Party committee member. After that, there was less contention when the Party committee met to discuss a problem.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the commune once studied a way to implement the Party's policy on pig raising. I drew up a plan and formulated a few regulations on the basis of my own ideas. Some comrades had other ideas about my plan but they were afraid of being accused of failing to look at a problem all-sidedly. So they kept their words back. Thus, my plan was passed very "smoothly." subsequent facts showed that this plan of developing pig raising was incompatible with the Party's policy and it had to be rectified in the course of execution.

Later, bearing this problem in mind, I conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings on democratic centralism and the new Party Constitution. Chairman Mao says: "The extension of democracy in the Party should be seen as an essential step in its consolidation and development, and as an important weapon enabling it to be most active in the great struggle, to prove equal to its tasks, to create fresh strength and to surmount the difficulties of the war." I appreciated this earnest teaching of Chairman Mao word by word and came to realize deeply: The democratic atmosphere of daring to think, to speak out, to contend and to discuss in our Party committee is precisely a good guarantee for upholding the "rule by the voice of the masses" as opposed to the "rule by the voice of one man alone" and implementing democratic centralism. In a democratic atmosphere, Party committee members will be able to show their ideas, feelings, experience and wisdom fully, and it will be possible to gather together ideas to benefit the many, and to quickly resist and overcome all erroneous ideas, pessimism and one-sidedness. When a democratic atmosphere prevails, it will be possible to uncover contradictions, to carry out ideological struggle actively, to get rid of undesirable styles and to preserve the excellent styles. In a democratic atmosphere, we can keep our heads clear, apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in observing and handling problems at all times and in all places, distinguish between true and false Marxism and make our Party committee a fortified command for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

However, I felt "ill at ease" with some Party committee members' spirit of daring to think and to speak out, and even went to the extent of pouring cold water on them, so that democracy was repressed and the Party committee could not exercise its collective leadership. I learned a lesson this time on the drawing up of a plan for pig raising because I did not develop democracy.

With thinking raised to a higher level, I called a democratic life meeting of the Party committee at once, conscientiously examined the problems existing in my democratic style and modestly accepted the criticism of other comrades. After that, the democratic atmosphere in our Party committee became active again.

We Also Must Clearly Reason Things Out When Upholding Correct Ideas

Frequently I heard the criticism that I was rude in speech and that I spoke "heatedly" when I defended my opinions so that other people felt ill at ease on hearing what I said. I did not agree to this criticism, thinking that we should be outspoken in our remarks and it did not matter even if our method was not so good and our words were a bit rude and "heated" so long as our opinions were correct.

In the spring of this year, the Party committee discussed the problem of construction of a water conservation project. Most comrades suggested building two big canals to irrigate the 2,000 mow of land, to solve the problem of water supply in turning some 1,900 mow of single-crop paddy fields into double-crop paddy fields, and to secure a normal grain output despite drought and flood.

But one of the Party committee members said: "This project involves so much work. Where will the manpower come from? If this project cannot be completed and is given up half way, will production and water conservation be impeded? It is better to leave it until after autumn." He suggested letting the masses discuss the problem once again so as to be on the safe side.

At that moment I thought to myself: "The broad masses urgently demand that the commune build these two canals quickly so as to bring benefits to a greater area of land. They have already started building the canals by their own effort. What is there to be discussed?" Accordingly, I stood up and spoke very "heatedly": "The masses have gone farther than us cadres. We must not think that the masses do not understand the problems which we do not understand. We must catch up ideologically with the development of the current situation!" Hearing what I said, that Party committee member said nothing more.

After that, that Party committee member was unwilling to accept his assignment when he was charged with leading the construction of this project. I was annoyed. I insisted that the idea of building these two canals was correct, and all agreed to it at that moment. Why was it that

the resolution adopted by the collective could not be carried out in practice? I brought this matter forward at a meeting of the Party committee. That committee member explained that he might have shown his different opinion on this matter, but seeing that I spoke so "heatedly" and refused to listen to different opinions as if the truth was entirely on my side, he felt ill at ease and therefore did not do his job resolutely.

This matter touched me deeply. Bearing this problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's teachings: "Let people have their say. If what they say is right, we ought to welcome it, and we should learn from their strong points; if it is wrong, we should let them finish what they are saying and then patiently explain things to them." "A Communist must never be opinionated or domineering, thinking that he is good in everything while others are good at nothing." Formerly I always thought that I could speak "heatedly" so long as I upheld correct ideas. Now I began to feel that: A Party committee secretary should not speak "heatedly" even if his opinion is correct. If he speaks "heatedly," other committee members will be unwilling to speak, thus hindering the show of their enthusiasm. Only by upholding correct ideas and patiently reasoning things out can we strengthen unity, establish genuine democratic centralism, work with united effort and carry out the Party committee's resolutions with ease. Take the discussion of the building of canals for example. My idea was correct, but because I did not patiently discuss the matter with other comrades, thinking seemed to have been unified superficially while some comrades actually felt ill at ease and disagreed ideologically. Problems were uncovered when my idea was acted upon.

I was enlightened ideologically after studying Chairman Mao's teachings. My "heated" words were precisely an expression of being "domineering" as Chairman Mao had criticized. One who is "domineering" can force others into submission but cannot convince them. When your opinion is incorrect, the more "domineering" you are, the more you will violate the Party's democratic centralism and the farther you wil be alienated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If your opinion is correct, you should be in greater ease of mind, reasoning things out and patiently helping other committee members accept the correct opinion, so that all will consciously carry out the correct resolutions of the Party committee.

Do Ideological Work More on the Few Who Reserve Their Opinions

The organizational principle of the Party is democratic centralism. This is clearly and correctly pointed out in the new Party Constitution: "The individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire Party is subordinate to the Central Committee." How to correctly handle the opinion of the minority is also a problem in the implementation of democratic centralism.

After the campaign of Party consolidation and Party building under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of women in our commune greatly raised their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, and big progress was made in the development of the female membership of the Party. In a namelist of new Party members which was submitted to the upper level for examination and approval, many of the applicants were women comrades. One of the Party committee members held that a male Party member would play a greater role than a female Party member and not so many female Party members should be recruited. Most comrades disagreed with this view, holding that recruitment of a greater number of female Party members precisely reflected the raising of women's class consciousness and their political position and was a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Party building. Eventually, the namelist was examined and approved in accordance with the opinion of the majority. That Party committee member still reserved his opinion, but after that, I did not think of the matter again.

Some time later, when we studied a way to strengthen the organizational building of the leading groups of various brigades, we were prepared to admit into them some female Party members who had been tested in struggle, so as to foster the women cadres in a better way. But that Party committee member who reserved his opinion showed his opinion again: "The female Party members cannot play a big role even if they are admitted into the leading group."

These two incidents reminded me of Chairman Mao's teaching contained in his article, "Methods of Work of Party Committees": "To fulfill its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full.... If the 'squad members' do not march in step, they can never expect to lead tens of millions of people in fighting and construction."

I came to realize that: A Party committee should in no way be satisfied with organizational uniformity but, above all, should achieve ideological unification when deciding a problem. In a meeting of the Party committee, when a minority have different ideas, they should be allowed to reserve their ideas. If these reserved ideas are correct, ideological work should be carried out actively and the ideas of the minority turned into the ideas of the majority of the Party committee members. If the reserved ideas are wrong, they should not be allowed to remain but efforts should be made actively to carry out ideological work patiently and elaborately and Mao Tse-tung's thought applied in unifying the thinking of the minority, so as to achieve unanimity in thinking.

In the past I paid attention exclusively to demanding organizational unification and thought that everything was all right when a resolution was adopted. Actually, organizational adoption of a resolution is one thing and ideological unanimity another. After a resolution is adopted, effort must be made continuously to do ideological work so that it will be really possible to unify thinking and action on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Accordingly, I went on my own initiative to have chats with the Party committee member who reserved his opinions, joined him in studying Chairman Mao's teachings on women, carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and roundly criticizing the fallacies spread by arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i in women's work, and went with him to attend a women's "talk about application" meeting held by the commune, thereby teaching him an impressive lesson.

After that, when working at the basic levels, that Party committee member paid attention to grasping work on women and bringing the role of women into play in the three great revolutionary struggles. Because the Party committee has achieved unified thinking, our commune was able to give full play to women's role as "half of heaven" and became an advanced unit in work on women in the hsien.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

The "Squad Leader" Must Consciously Carry Out the Party's Democratic Centralism

by

Liu Ching-fu (刘景富), Party committee secretary and PLA representative of Nanking Chemical Fiber Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 22, 1971)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "If we are to make the Party strong, we must practice democratic centralism to stimulate the initiative of the whole membership." The organizational principle of the Party is democratic centralism. It is an important guarantee for the continuing consolidation of the Party organizations and the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

I have learned deeply from practice: The Party committee secretary must take the lead in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and consciously carry out the Party's democratic centralism. Only when he has developed the democratic styles and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in concentrating the correct ideas will he be able to bring the role of the "squad members" of the Party committee into active play and to lead the broad masses to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Extensively Solicit Opinions, Develop the Democratic Style

When I came to do support-the-Left work in this plant, I worked relatively prudently and paid attention to seriously seeking the views of the masses and the local cadres and pooling the wisdom of the masses because I did not know the local conditions and was inexperienced in local work. Later, the members of our leading group went regularly to work at the lower levels, gave prominence to proletarian politics and tightly grasped class struggle, so that the situation of revolution and production in the plant became better and better. I began to cherish complacency ideologically and held the erroneous idea that "I am wiser than the rest." When there was contention over a problem in a meeting of the Party committee, I liked to speak out my opinion first; when other committee members who did not know the conditions clearly were "disinterested" in showing their views, I easily became impatient. Because I did not patiently induce them to express their ideas fully, they usually agreed with me and seldom put forth different opinions at a Party committee meeting. When the Party committee met to pass a resolution, they said nothing at the meeting. But they did not act accordingly after the meeting. Superficially they were united but they were not really united ideologically.

On one occasion, the Party committee met to study reorganization. Most of the committee members reached an agreement, but a few others held a different view. At that time, I was afraid that it was difficult to concentrate the divergent ideas. Without listening very well to what others were saying, I came to a conclusion: "The minority should be subordinate to the majority. The few who disagree may reserve their opinion." Because some Party committee members were not enlightened ideologically, the decision made by the Party committee was carried out with great difficulty in some workshops.

Why was there such a situation? I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat "must be models in applying the Party's democratic centralism, must master the method of leadership based on the principle of 'from the masses, to the masses,' and must cultivate a democratic style and be good at listening to the masses." I seriously examined my thinking and my work and realized that the situation was chiefly caused by my failure to solicit opinions extensively from the "squad members" and to let them discuss the problem in full. I made self-criticism on my own initiative.

I also paid attention to changing my style in future work and persevered in achieving this point: When a major problem is discussed, I issue a "notice to reassure the public" before the meeting, so that all participants know the object and are prepared ideologically. When a problem is studied at the meeting, I induce all participants to show their opinions in full and let them finish what they have to say, no matter whether their opinions may be positive or negative. With regard to those comrades who do not show their attitude, I go on my own initiative to solicit their views after the meeting and do some work on them meticulously. In this way, they opened up their minds, aired their views and dared to speak out. The democratic atmosphere was greatly enlivened.

Investigate Conditions, Concentrate Correct Ideas

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Communist Party needs not only democracy, but centralism as well." In achieving centralism, it is first necessary to concentrate correct ideas. The members of our leading group come from different posts of work and are different from one another in their theoretical level and in experience of struggle. For this reason, when discussing a problem, they often hold different views. Sometimes, each of the two different ideas does not yield to the other and it is very difficult to concentrate and unify them on the spot.

What should we do when we meet with such a situation? Practice tells us this: Before making the situation clear, the "squad leader" must not express a conclusive opinion but should go out of the conference room and to the spot to modestly seek advice from the masses and to make a deep-going and careful investigation. When the situation is made clear through investigation, the divergent opinions can be unified and there will be a way to solve the problem.

Recently, the long-staple fiber workshop made a proposal to the Party committee: A few skylights should be opened in the ceiling over the corridor of the workshop so as to improve the working environment. The committee members were divided into two different opinions on this problem. Some of them said: "There cannot be a skylight. If a skylight is opened, it will be impossible to maintain constant temperature in the workshop and the quality of products will be impaired. Some others held that the Party committee must show concern for the workers' health, and they voiced support for the demand of the masses. Was it possible to open a skylight after all? The Party committee could not make a decision because it did not know the conditions clearly and was not sure of an answer.

At that moment, obeying Chairman Mao's teachings, "Everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels," and "No investigation, no right to speak," I and the principal member of the Party committee went deep into the workshop to investigate the conditions. We held informal meetings to seek advice from the old workers and the technicians and found that the opening of a skylight had scientific grounds:

--First, the building structure of the closely sealed type of this workshop was copied from foreign reference materials and designs; it had many aspects which were not suitable to the actual conditions in China.

--Second, the corridor was separated from the workshop by a wall, and the opening of a few skylights would not affect the temperature in the workshop.

After this investigation and scientific analysis, we very quickly unified our thinking and made a decision on the spot. Facts show that: After skylights were opened in the ceiling of the corridor in the long-staple fiber workshop, the quality of products was not impaired and, moreover, the workers worked with much greater revolutionary vigor. In the first half of this year, they tapped their potentials and worked arduously and ingeniously, overfulfilling the state production plan ahead of schedule and creating the highest level of quantity and quality of artificial silk.

Study Well, Protect Collective Leadership

In the course of carrying out the Party's democratic centralism, I have learned deeply from the practice of struggle that a Party committee secretary must seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, make strenuous effort to raise his consciousness of the line struggle and take the lead in protecting the collective leadership of the Party committee and carrying out the resolution adopted by the Party committee. Only in this way will he be able to serve as a good "squad leader," to make the "squad members" of the Party committee rally close together, march in step and act in unity, and to lead the masses in their millions to win a still greater victory.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "To be a good 'squad leader,' the secretary should study hard and investigate thoroughly." The situation develops

very quickly and the conditions go on changing. If we do not grasp study firmly, our ability and level cannot improve and our work will be carried out in a generalized way. For this reason, study is something of primary importance to a leading cadre.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, obeying Chairman Mao's directives, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and "Carry out education in ideology and political line," I selected to the relevant works by Marx and Lenin to read, seriously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works, applied the viewpoints and methods of dialectical materialism and historical materialism in observing and solving problems and make strenuous efforts to raise my level of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Meanwhile, I also organized the "squad members" of the Party committee to open reading classes and to persevere in the "study day" system. Through group study, it was possible to continuously strengthen the ideological foundation of the collective leadership of the Party committee and to raise our consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Early this year, when the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement was unfolded, some workshops could not bring about a situation for carrying out this movement. Some basic-level leaders and backbone elements showed anxiety and rashness and feared hardships.

In view of this state of affairs, I made a general investigation and discovered that the short-staple fiber workshop had carried out relatively well the mass activities of the line education. I was greatly enlightened. I ruminated over the problem of applying this typical case to set the situation as a whole in motion. When I told the Party committee members what I intended to do, they said, "It is not necessary to discuss this matter in a meeting. Let this be the decision!" I thought to myself: "The leadership of the Party committee is a collective leadership. The 'squad leader' should exemplarily comply with this principle." Accordingly, I first called on some Party committee members and had chats with them and got together with them to study the regulation about "strengthening the collective leadership of the Party committee" as laid down in the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission, thereby understanding more the importance of protecting the collective leadership of the Party committee.

After that, I called a meeting of the Party committee and organized all committee members to seriously study Chairman Mao's important directives on the carrying out of the line education and his teachings on the class struggle with reference to the problems emerging in the current movement, thereby arming all members of the Party committee with Mao Tse-tung's thought. After group discussion in full, the Party committee finally decided to strengthen the mass activities of the line education, thus giving a great impetus to the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement in the whole plant. This incident taught me and the "squad members" a lesson and enabled us to strengthen unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to raise our consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

EXEMPLARY MEDICAL MAN

Born Among the Masses, Growing Up Among the Masses

- more advanced deeds of Chao P'u-yu, army doctor of a certain unit under PLA Shenyang Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 20, 1971)

In spring 1969, Chao P'u-yu accompanied the literary and art propaganda team of Liaoyuan Municipal School for Deaf-Mutes to Canton. The children who had been cured of deaf-mutism presented a performance before some foreign friends who attended the Chinese Export Commodities Fair. Many of the foreign friends warmly praised this feat as a miracle on earth. If so, who worked the miracle?

One day, some foreign friends called on Chao P'u-yu. Pointing at the children who had been cured of deaf-mutism, a Western reporter asked Chao this question: "Which of these children were cured by you yourself?"

Chao answered, smiling and yet very seriously: "None of them was cured by my individual effort. The 'forbidden area' of deaf-mutism was broken through by means of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the wisdom of the masses."

Here, not only out of his modesty but also by using this viewpoint of historical materialism, Chao gave an appropriate answer to the question of "who broke through the 'forbidden area' of deaf-mutism?"

Facts show precisely that, as Chao P'u-yu said, any discovery in science and technology cannot be credited to any individual but is the result of the practice of many people over a long period of time. Acupuncutural therapy has been an important method adopted by the Chinese laboring people in fighting against diseases in the past several thousand years; it contains the rich practical experience of the laboring people. The new acupuncutural therapy was developed on the basis of the old acupuncutural therapy during the great proletarian cultural revolution by the broad masses of the Chinese medical workers in the course of curing workers, peasants and soldiers of their diseases. Without the efforts of these, how could Chao P'u-yu and the others have come to think of applying acupuncture in curing deaf-mutism? And how could they come to think of inserting the acupuncture needle deep into a "dumb spot"?

In the course of breaking through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism, Chao P'u-yu and his comrades-in-arms fought as a team. He said: "This team has given me wisdom and courage. If I had been alone in the fight, I would have retreated in the face of difficulties." Behind this team, too, there stood millions and millions of people and our great Party! In the course of breaking through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism, the people and the revolutionary committee of Liaoyuan municipality, the teachers of the School for Deaf-Mutes, and the students' parents, did a great

deal of work. And there were also the deaf and dumb children. They were subjects of the therapy, but they also contributed their share in breaking through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism and, we may say, they also were miracle workers.

Never will Chao P'u-yu forget that: When the medical propaganda team came to the school for deaf-mutes, the class enemies were very domineering. They took advantage of the deaf and dumb students' physical handicaps to hoodwink some of the people and tried to force the medical propaganda team to leave. At this crucial moment, deaf and dumb students Wang Ya-ch'in and Ch'eng Ch'i-yun came forward and uncovered the class enemy's conspiracy. When medical work was unfolded, some deaf and dumb children feared pain and hid under the desks and refused to receive the needles. But, Wang Pao-ts'ai and some other deaf and dumb students stood up and expressed Chairman Mao's teaching by sign language: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount difficulties to win victory." Then, Chao P'u-yu inserted the needle into his own body and showed this to other students. The timid students no more feared pain but eagerly asked for the needle. Without the help of these students, how was it possible to break through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism?

These facts struck Chao P'u-yu one after another, making him form an idea gradually: Nobody's activity can be separated from the activity of a class; the masses are the mainstay of practice. The masses can be likened to the sea, while I myself am only a drop of water in the sea. Only when countless drops of water get together to form the sea can there be surging waves; only when a man is linked with the masses can he play his role. After realizing that "the masses are the real heroes," Chao P'u-yu paid greater attention to drawing wisdom from the masses in the course of medical work and learning from all those who had practical experience, so as to go on enriching his knowledge and learning skills for serving the people.

This often happens in medical work: Many doctors fail to cure a disease, which is later cured by another doctor. Naturally, people admire this doctor who cures the disease. But, how should this doctor look at this thing? How should he look at himself and those doctors who have not cured the disease? Chao P'u-yu also came across such a situation.

A female comrade had the trouble of bleeding of the uterus for almost ten years. She also had heart disease. She had been treated many times by a few old doctors of Chinese traditional medicine, but in vain. Then she came to Chao P'u-yu and asked him to treat her disease. This was the first time he treated such a complicated disease. He lacked experience. Nor could he distinguish between the principal and the secondary causes of the disease. He did not know where to apply the needle. He thought to himself: "Since a few old doctors of Chinese traditional medicine have been treating her for a long time, they must know very well the condition of her disease." He decided to call on these old doctors and to seek advice from them.

One windy day, Chao P'u-yu, his face covered with dust and his clothes wet with sweat, came before an old doctor of Chinese traditional medicine and said: "Old doctor, I have come to learn from you." He immediately told him the object of his coming. Seeing his eagerness, the old doctor told him in detail how he had treated the female comrade: "This female comrade has contracted many diseases. It seems that the prolonged bleeding of the uterus is the root cause of her various other diseases. In view of her physical weakness, the only treatment is to bolster her by using tonics and to give her slight stimulation by shallow needling." After hearing this, Little Chao felt that this old doctor of Chinese traditional medicine had made a very sensible analysis of the disease but that his treatment was passive. "Bolstering" her alone could not stop the bleeding of the uterus and it would be impossible to basically change the physical condition of the patient. He was prepared to give the patient strong stimulation with a deep needle probe in order to solve the problem of bleeding of the uterus first.

At that moment, Chao P'u-yu heard that this female comrade once fainted in the course of receiving the needle when treated by another old doctor of Chinese traditional medicine. He then went to ask this old doctor: "Is it possible to give her strong stimulation by deep needling?" The old doctor answered: "No. She is weak. Problems will arise if she faints as a result of needling." Little Chao found the information furnished by this old doctor very important, which helped him further uncover the contradiction in the treatment of this disease: Weak stimulation could not cure the disease; strong stimulation easily caused problems. What should be done in order to apply strong needling without causing problems? He was enlightened when he recalled how he cleaned the phials when he was a medical orderly. On one occasion, he took the phials out of cold water and immediately put them into boiling water. The phials cracked as a result. How did the old comrades wash the phials? They first soaked the phials in warm water for some time and then added boiling water to the warm water, and the phials did not break. He learned from this the meaning of gradual progress. This is the condition of adaptation of a phial to temperature; this is also applicable to the adaptation of the human body to acupuncture needling. Accordingly, he revised his original plan of treatment and applied shallow needling at first and deep needling later, so as to give weak stimulation at first and strong stimulation later. After applying this method of treatment for a course of time, he eventually cured this female comrade of her disease.

This female comrade was very grateful to Chao P'u-yu for curing her disease which had afflicted her for almost ten years. But Comrade Chao P'u-yu was of the opinion that she should first thank the two old doctors of Chinese traditional medicine. Some people said: "You have cured a disease which other doctors cannot cure. She should be grateful to you of course." Chao replied: "You cannot say that. To do a job well and obtain correct knowledge, many of us must work together as in a relay race. The racer who covers the last portion of the course and reaches the terminal line cannot say that he has covered the entire course. In curing this female comrade of her disease, I just took over the baton from the

several old doctors of Chinese traditional medicine and went on running. It was they who told me the principal contradiction of the disease and reminded me of the problems to which I should pay attention. It was from their experience of both the positive and the negative sides that I found the correct method of treating the disease."

A proletarian fighter armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought acts in this way. When he has contributed to the people, he first thinks of the role played by the masses and regards his own strength as nought. Whereas Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him are obviously a stumbling block in history and yet they disguise themselves as heroic builders of the world and insistently deny the great role played by the masses. What a striking contrast this is!

This was not the conclusion Comrade Chao P'u-yu drew on his understanding of the problem of relationship between the individual and the masses.

In the course of medical work, when Chao P'u-yu had cured the masses of their diseases, the masses were warm and sincere toward him as if he had been their kinsman. At first, Little Chao also was deeply touched. He knew very well what the masses felt. The frequent occurrence of this situation made him consider the problem seriously: "I have cured the masses of their diseases and they are grateful to me. This is an expression of the deep class feeling of the masses of the people; it is also an encouragement to me. The question is how I should correctly treat this problem." He recalled the condition in his hometown a few years ago. At that time, as a result of the poison by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work, the countryside did not have doctors and medicine. When the peasants fell ill, they had great difficulty in getting a doctor to treat their illness. For this reason, there arose the situation that "they saw a doctor when they were ill, they showed respect for a doctor even when they were not ill, when a doctor passed by their doors, they invited him to come in." And some doctors also accepted all this shamelessly, thinking that "they asked other people for nothing, whereas other people asked them for help," and they regarded giving the masses medical treatment as doing "benevolence" to the masses. This viewpoint was obviously wrong. One thing taught Chao P'u-yu a very impressive lesson, enabling him to break down the old concepts and gain completely new knowledge.

Early last year, Chao P'u-yu came with the army unit to camp in a mountain area. He lived in Wulung brigade at the foot of Wulung Mountain. In the day time, Little Chao took part in intensive training. At night, taking with him the medicine bag and braving the snowstorm, he went to the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and treated the patients. One day, hearing that Grandpa Li Hsiang-yu, a poor peasant and animal feeder, had trouble with his shoulder, Little Chao called on him at his home. He went there twice but was told that he had gone to work. He thought to himself: "Since Grandpa still can work, his trouble can't be too serious." He therefore did not call again. A few days later, he saw Grandpa and took off his coat by a sleeve. He was shocked by what he saw. The old man's

right shoulder was swollen red and the condition was rather serious. Little Chao asked with anxiety: "Grandpa, when did this trouble begin? Why didn't you come earlier for treatment?" Grandpa answered, laughing: "That was a few days ago. I didn't take care of it because the sow was in litter. The other day, it ached seriously and I was on my way to the clinic when I passed by the pig-pen and saw the piglings grunting for fodder. Can you say that I should just leave them? Later, I was so busy that I forgot the pain in my shoulder."

Chao P'u-yu was deeply touched by what the old man said. While applying the needle to the old man's shoulder, he reproached himself secretly: "Old Grandpa persevered in doing labor despite his ailment, but I still thought that his trouble wouldn't be serious. I really should not think of a thing like that."

Upon return after calling on the patients at their homes, Little Chao told the commune members who spared him the room. It was then that he learned that Grandpa got this trouble because he tried to protect public property. Grandpa was in his sixties and he was charged with feeding a few dozen pigs for the production team. He was once tending the pigs on the mountain when a heavy shower dispersed the herd of pigs in fright. It was after much hard work that he managed to drive the pigs back to their pen. But, a young pig was discovered missing. Without taking the meal and changing his wet clothes, he went out again to look for the young pig in the heavy rain. He went from one hill to another and slipped and fell time and again and his right shoulder was sprained. The young pig was found, but the old man's shoulder caught cold and refused to get well.

Little Chao felt all the more ill at ease after hearing this. That night, he could not get to sleep long after he had gone to bed. He thought to himself: How many heroes like him there are in our great socialist motherland! Chiao Yu-lu, Yang Shui-ts'ai and Wang Kuo-fu--they overworked themselves for the revolutionary cause and worked with all-out efforts for the people! They were devoted to the public interest and were filled with revolutionary heroism in fighting against diseases. Without understanding this characteristic of the revolutionary people and without putting the thinking and feeling of the masses deep into our minds, we cannot serve the people very well. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers fight day and night for the state and for revolution. They write history and create the world. Without their labor, there cannot be anything in the world. It behooves the medical workers to serve them. It is the doctors who should be grateful to the masses of the people because they are nurtured and educated by the masses of the people.

From this incident, Little Chao saw how far he had lagged behind in ideological revolutionization and felt that he should learn more consciously from the poor and lower-middle peasants. While treating the poor and lower-middle peasants' diseases, he investigated the past sufferings and the advanced deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants and compiled them into a living textbook for self-education, so as to continuously increase his vigor for serving the people. He always took with him a small bottle of

vinegar, so that when he felt very tired in the course of treating the diseases of the masses at night, he would refresh himself by taking a mouthful of vinegar from the bottle and then go on with his work.

In the course of one month and more, every household of poor and lower-middle peasants in Wulung brigade was a medical service post for him and a good classroom for his growth. He established flesh-and-blood relationship with the masses of the people. When he first came here, the commune members called him "doctor." What was he called later? The old folks called him "child" and the children called him "little fat uncle." Chao P'u-yu esteemed this change very highly. He felt that this represented the trust of the masses in him. In curing the masses of their diseases, a people's doctor has only done a bit of the work he should do while getting in return the warm-hearted class feeling and noble ideological virtue and rich political nutrition from the masses. How valuable these things were! He wrote this in his notebook to encourage himself: "The people can be likened to soil while I am like a young sprout. The young sprout will wither if it is separated from the soil. I cannot grow if I am separated from the masses. I must always take root among the masses and continuously draw nutrition from the masses."

Perhaps,it is relatively easy to learn from the masses under ordinary conditions. But, under some conditions, such as when one has achieved success in work, when one's position has changed, when one has become leader or educator, and so forth, it won't be so easy to keep learning from the masses.

In August last year, Chao P'u-yu was invited by a few "May 7" cadre schools operated by the offices directly under the Party Central Committee to assist in the training of bare-foot doctors. The students called him "Teacher Chao" when they met. They learned what Little Chao taught them. This young fighter had always been a pupil of the masses in the past but now he was teacher of other people. This was a tremendous change. How should he treat this change? At first, Little Chao did not think of this question carefully but was excited and felt proud. A medical orderly who had studied only four years in school turned out to be able to move up to the teacher's rostrum of socialism. This earth-shaking change represents Chairman Mao's trust in the workers, peasants and soldiers. We workers, peasants and soldiers must win glory for Chairman Mao! It was not until after he had gone through practice in this course of teaching that Little Chao learned more clearly how he could serve as a good teacher.

After the study classes got started, the "May 7" fighters were engrossed in their studies, not caring even for sleep or food. They compiled a song of the acupuncture points and analyzed the typical cases of illness. They inserted needles into the acupuncture points in each other's bodies, so as to feel the needle and to master the skills of using the needle quickly and well. Seeing that the students found difficulties in learning and mastering the acupuncture points in the head, an old comrade had all his hair cut and left his head bald. He came to Little Chao and asked him to mark in red the acupuncture points on his head, and let the

students locate the acupuncture points and practice needling with his head, so that they could quickly master the skills for curing the people of their diseases. This deeply touched Little Chao. He summed up and propagandized the students' good thinking and good existence, making the progress of study much faster than the progress specified in the plan.

Seeing the students make progress, Chao P'u-yu ruminated over this problem: The re-education of intellectuals by workers, peasants and soldiers is a task assigned us by history. To make this re-education a success, the workers, peasants and soldiers must also carry out study perseveringly. This requires them to learn from those educated by them. If they carry the baggage of being the educator and refuse to learn from the masses, they will lag behind and go backward and lose their qualifications as an educator.

After that, Chao P'u-yu imposed more exacting demands on himself.

In a lesson, Little Chao misread the acupuncture point of "kao-huang" as "kao-mang." Some students murmured. He thought that the students could not hear clearly and he read "kao-mang" loudly once more. Some students laughed. It was not until after the lesson that he discovered that he had misread a character. Misreading a character is a common phenomenon in everyday life. This was no exception to Little Chao who had studied only four years in school. For this reason, the students did not take his mistake seriously. But, he was very serious about it. In a lesson the next day, he particularly corrected his mistake and eagerly made a self-criticism. This caused a great shock among the students. They put up blackboard posters one after another, expressing their will to learn from Comrade Chao P'u-yu. What was it which so deeply touched the "May 7" fighters? It was the unique character and advanced thinking of a proletarian fighter which touched them, educated them and made an impression upon them.

When this incident was over, some people heard that Chao P'u-yu made a special effort to correct his mistake in reading a character in a lesson, and they thought he was making a great fuss about a trifle. But, Little Chao said seriously: "Misreading a character is really not a serious matter. But, whether or not I can openly rectify this mistake is a question of whether or not I bear the masses in mind. We proletarian fighters must do our work on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in a scientific way and must not tolerate a mistake!"

In the face of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the masses, Chao P'u-yu always puts himself in the position of a pupil. This is the nature of a proletarian fighter. But, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him keep calling themselves "small people" while actually they basically pay no attention to the "people," just run about and talk at random and issue commands. Theirs is entirely the appearance of an "academic overlord." They pass their days by cheating and uttering threats!

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent,
NCNA reporter, and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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On the Road to the Knowledge of Truth

- further advanced deeds of Chao P'u-yu, army doctor of a certain unit under the PLA Shenyang Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 25, 1971)

More than three years have elapsed since the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism was broken into. Today, this achievement in the history of medicine has blossomed and borne fruit in every part of our great motherland and is drawing the close attention of an ever greater number of people in the world.

What new achievements have the medical fighters who broke through to the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism made during the past three years? In particular, what progress has Chao P'u-yu made who tried the needle in his "dumb spot" at the risk of his own life and made important contributions toward working this miracle? Many comrades and friends are interested in these problems.

This often happened in history: When a man has achieved little and is still a nobody, he has the courage to march forward. But, once he has achieved a little success and gained a little reputation, he loses his vigor and vitality and stands still.

But a proletarian revolutionary fighter can break through this kind of historical limitation and change it into an entirely different thing. In the past three years, Chao P'u-yu has neither felt conceited nor stood still in the face of achievements and reputation. Instead, he has kept going up one slope after another on the road to the knowledge of truth. Why does he do that? It is because he is armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, so that he can carry out practice perseveringly, take materialist dialectics as the guide of his practice, sum up his experience continuously from his victories and failures and remove the obstacles on his road of progress. Here, let us see how he keeps advancing after breaking through the "forbidden area" of deaf-mutism.

In June 1969, Chao P'u-yu lived in the guest house of a public organization in Peking when he returned from the Export Commodities Fair in Canton where he introduced his experience to the foreign friends. It was very late one night when he was applying the needle to the masses and an attendant suddenly came running up to tell him: "A comrade downstairs has an acute disease. You better hurry and see him." Little Chao hurried to where the patient was. The room was crowded. The patient was lying on a cot. He felt such great pain that his face was covered with sweat, he gasped for air and he kept scratching his chest, and red lines were left on his chest.

Little Chao thought to himself: "He gasps for air because 'breathing is difficult.' He scratches his chest because 'he has a suffocating feeling inside his chest.' According to past experience, this illness can be cured very

quickly by applying the needle at the two acupuncture points of 'chien-li' and 'nei-kuan.'" Accordingly, he applied the needle on the basis of this diagnosis. To his disappointment, time went by and the needle did not produce any effect. Little Chao raised his head and saw that everybody in the room was looking anxiously at him. He was a bit worried and quickly withdrew the needles and massaged the patient. When massage failed to produce any effect, he treated the patient with moxibustion. Despite all his efforts, the illness still did not show improvement. His heart beat quickly and he was so anxious that his face was covered with sweat.

When he was at his wits' end, he suddenly saw a trace of vomit on the floor beside the bed. Upon inquiry, he learned that the patient had vomited all the medicine which he had taken a moment ago. At that moment, Little Chao became cool-headed and discovered that his diagnosis was wrong and that the patient had trouble with his stomach, not his chest. After careful analysis, he found the trouble was acute spasm of the stomach. He immediately effected strong stimulation by applying the needle to the patient's acupuncture point of "chung-kuan," so as to set the stomach in a serious spasmodic contraction and to make the illness develop in the reverse direction. In another moment, the pain stopped.

The spasm of the stomach is a common disease which can be cured without difficulty. Little Chao cured this disease on many occasions. Why was it that he was embarrassed by such a familiar problem? That night, he lay in bed and could not get to sleep. He ruminated over this lesson learned in treating the patient. He found that the main cause was that his investigation was not all-sided and he did not investigate clearly the whole course and the various conditions of the outbreak of the illness and was fascinated by superficial phenomena. But, why couldn't he make an all-sided investigation? He didn't find a suitable answer at that moment.

Not long after that, Chao P'u-yu attended the national meeting on health work in the capacity of a specially-invited representative of workers, peasants and soldiers. It was not till then that he found an answer to the question. At the meeting, he heard reports delivered by leaders of the Party Central Committee and also speeches made by the representatives. He was deeply touched. Comparing his deeds with the advanced deeds of other representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers, he saw his shortcomings. He was enlightened by what he saw and heard at the meeting: The road of medicine is really endless! The problems of medicine are so numerous, the demands imposed by the Party and the people on medical and health work are so high, and the contributions other comrades have made on the medical and health fronts are so great. This resembles what Chairman Mao teaches: "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." Whereas, my former thinking was just a small circle. Having achieved such small success, I put myself in this narrow circle and did not think about the things in the vast world which I still do not understand. This is the cause of my problem. This is why I was so embarrassed that night.

"If you want to look farther into the distance, you should go one story higher." When Chao P'u-yu realized that there were other mountains and skies beyond his scope, his strong desire of acquiring knowledge for the people enabled him to bravely break through the small circle. Once he broke through this small circle, he advanced step by step along the road of practice.

Chao P'u-yu once treated the deafness of an old woman in her sixties. He had treated deafness many times and had some experience in this concern. But, his treatment of the deafness of this old woman did not produce any result even though he had applied all his experience. At that time some people said: "When one is advanced in age, his ears will turn deaf and his eyesight become blurred. This is a natural degeneration, which cannot be cured." The old woman also consoled him, saying: "You just take your time. It does not matter whether you can cure me or not." Should he advance in the face of difficulties, or should he show fear of the difficulties and turn back? If a difficult problem remains unresolved in medical work, thousands upon thousands of the people may suffer pains. A revolutionary medical worker should not give up his duty because he has received words of consolation from the patient. Is it invariably a natural degeneration if an old man becomes deaf? Is this deafness invariably incurable? Chao P'u-yu continued to observe the condition of the illness of this old woman carefully.

One day he was walking with this old woman in a street when suddenly a driver behind them sounded the horn shrilly. She turned her head as if she had heard something. This discovery greatly inspired Little Chao. This old woman's auditory nerve had not completely atrophied, so that there was hope of curing her deafness. Meanwhile, Little Chao discovered that his former method of treating deafness also had a serious defect, which was caused by the fact that he did not go deep into a thing to carefully study the characteristics of its contradiction but only considered that this old woman was physically weak and was poor in adapting herself to the needle so that he kept adopting the method of weak stimulation, and he ignored the fact that this old woman needed strong stimulation because her sensations were weak. Actually, an equal volume of stimulation may cause strong reaction in a young man but weak reaction in an old man; weak reaction in a young man may mean no reaction in an old man. When he treated this old woman for her deafness again, Little Chao boldly applied strong stimulation, which sometimes exceeded the level of stimulation a young man could endure. Eventually, this needling proved effective. After a course of treatment of one week or more, this old woman who had been deaf for three years had her hearing restored.

At a "talk about application" meeting, Chao P'u-yu said something very meaningful when he talked about his treatment of this old woman's deaf ears: "The development of medical technique cannot be separated from practice even slightly. When I was completely ignorant in medical work, I, a 'half-baked' medical orderly, paid close attention to practice. But, after I acquired a bit of knowledge, I often tried consciously or unconsciously to treat diseases by my old experience alone and paid little attention to the

current practice. Experience obtained from practice is valuable, but this experience can be useful only after it has been examined, revised and improved by being continuously put into the new practice. What is most harmful in medical work is to substitute yesterday's experience for today's practice and yesterday's knowledge for today's understanding." Here, Chao P'u-yu talked about the principle in treating a disease. In fact, this also may serve as an effective criticism against the "theory of accomplishment with a single effort" in acquiring knowledge as disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him.

When a disease is cured, the experience in this success may become an impediment to continuing progress. When a disease cannot be cured for the time being, the failures and defeats may also become an impediment to continuing progress. Chao P'u-yu not only dares to break through the limitation of the past experience and go on advancing, but also has the courage to break through the impediment of failures and defeats and go on advancing.

Last year, an old comrade who had participated in the revolution for many years asked Little Chao to treat his illness of a slipped disk. This was the first time Little Chao treated this kind of illness by acupuncture. But, to relieve this comrade of his pain, he resolutely acceded to the patient's request. He started with use of the needle for a few days but could not produce any result. After that, some people tried to persuade him to give up this treatment before it was too late, so as to avoid undesirable effects.

In the face of defeat, Chao P'u-yu did not withdraw but, as he did before when he met with difficulties, looked up from Chairman Mao's works a motive force for his advance and a weapon for his attack. Chairman Mao says: "....Failure is nothing but the mother of success, and the lesson drawn from the experience of failure is the foundation of a victory in the future." He thought to himself: In treating a disease, as in doing other revolutionary work, we invariably meet with rebuff when we are inexperienced, and we cannot succeed without going through many failures. We succeed in the 220th attempt after meeting with failure in the preceding 219 attempts. The moment when the record of failure is the highest is often the time near a victory. A revolutionary fighter should not fear failure but must be good at finding the factors of a success from his failures so as to turn the failure into a victory.

In order to find out the causes of the failure, Chao P'u-yu had a serious discussion with some comrades. They asked him: "In acupunctural therapy, the silver needle is chiefly used to stimulate the nerve. But, in the case of a slipped disk, the sacrosciatic nerve is repressed. You use the needle alone in treating this illness. Can this needle produce the desired effect?" Little Chao was greatly enlightened by what they said. He thought to himself: "They are right. A thing may be complicated. I should not over-simplify a complicated thing." After arduous study, he changed his original plan of treatment and adopted the method of combining massage with acupuncture, thereby very quickly enabling this old comrade to basically recover his health.

Not long after that, this old comrade went to work in a very cold mountain area. As a result of overwork, he had a relapse. The muscle of his right leg atrophied and was in a state of partial paralysis. Some doctors suggested a surgical operation. But he disagreed and came to Chao P'u-yu again for further treatment.

Conditions had changed, but Little Chao applied the same old method and consequently met with rebuff. In the face of a new defeat, he was neither disheartened nor depressed. He studied the case repeatedly and found that the patient's right leg was already in a state of paralysis and that the needling could not stimulate the affected part and could not bring any result if the needle was inserted into the same acupuncture point as he had been done before. Accordingly, he thought of a method of a "relay race," first inserting a needle into the "hsieh-chi" point in the waist, then another needle into the "huan-t'iao" point in the buttocks and then still another needle into the "yin-men" point in the leg, so that the sensation caused by needling might spread from the waist right down to the toe-tip. Not long after that, this old comrade's illness quickly turned for the better. He could stretch his leg and the muscle of the leg was enlivened. He could walk with ease.

After that, some people asked Chao P'u-yu: "You have cured the diseases which are difficult to cure. What is the secret?"

Chao P'u-yu answered: "I have no secret in curing a disease. The only thing is that I obey Chairman Mao's sayings, use my brain more when I meet with a problem, and devote myself to the revolution."

Using the brain more has become a good habit of Chao P'u-yu. When he meets with a problem in the course of medical work, he analyzes it with Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts; when he has formed an idea, he tests it again in practice; when he meets with success, he takes this as good experience; when he fails, he takes it as a lesson, develops the revolutionary spirit of going through a thing right down to its bottom, and goes on probing into the mysteries of medical science. He takes it as a very important thing to use the brain more. This is what he says: "If we doctors learn to apply Chairman Mao's philosophical viewpoint in considering a problem, we can turn incurable diseases into curable ones and relieve the class brothers and sisters of their pains. If we do not use our brain strenuously but just close our eyes before a patient, we cannot cure a disease which can be cured and this will bring pain to our class brothers and sisters, not to mention our making inventions and creations. Using the brain also involves a problem of class feeling."

Little Chao was once away on business. A female comrade came to him, asking him to treat her for neuralgia which had afflicted her for more than twenty years. This was a rare disease of unknown causes, which was difficult to cure. When the disease recurred, the patient felt pain in some 20 spots all over the body, felt dizzy and was in a fever. She had been treated in many hospitals and by many different methods but in vain. After a serious investigation, Chao found that the some 20 spots where the

patient felt pain were distributed symmetrically in all parts of the body. This showed that the nerve center had trouble. One of the hospitals had diagno ed the trouble as disorder of the nerve center. But, no effort was made to basically solve the problem of the nerve center, and work was done on the aching spots alone. All methods were adopted, including the relief of pain by drugs, acupuncture, and injection of placenta fluid, but all were futile. When she once had a relapse, the doctor asked her: "Where do you feel the greatest pain?" She replied: "At two teeth." To relieve her pain, the doctor could do nothing but extract the two teeth, but the pain did not vanish.

After studying the condition of this disease clearly and considering the problem seriously for some time, Little Chao came to understand: "In curing this kind of disease, we should not apply medicine where there is pain but should effect cure by grasping the root. A thing invariably has its internal relations. Once we have grasped the root, we can do everything effectively." Accordingly, he inserted a needle into an acupuncture point as in treating the trouble of the nerve center. The patient felt this strange and asked: "Why is it that you don't insert a needle in a painful spot but in a spot where no pain is felt?" He replied: "A man's nervous system is like a tree, with the nerve center as the trunk and the root. When the root has trouble, the leaves will wither. If you see the leaves wither and do nothing to cure the root but just spray water on the tree top, you cannot cure the disease and many of the leaves will also be washed away. Aren't the two teeth which you had extracted like the leaves which are washed away? Your trouble is the disorder of the nerve center. It is necessary to treat your nerve center." The patient found this very sensible and happily let Little Chao apply the needle. Before returning to his army unit, Little Chao applied the needle to this comrade twice. Positive results were produced.

In the past few years, Comrade Chao P'u-yu advanced step by step on the road to the knowledge of truth. We may even say that he has advanced very fast. But how far has he gone on the road to the knowledge of truth? And how does he look at this progress?

On March 5 this year, Comrade P'u-yu attended a memorial meeting of learning from Comrade Lei Feng held by the PLA Shenyang Command. At the meeting, Little Chao studied afresh Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription, read about Lei Feng's deeds and his diary, and heard the reports delivered by the advanced personalities of various units. He was filled with great excitement. He felt that, compared with Lei Feng, he lagged far behind in ideological consciousness and in making contributions toward the people. At this moment, a leading comrade brought a young man to Little Chao. Smiling, he introduced him to Little Chao: "Comrade Chao P'u-yu, this comrade has a disease...." Little Chao looked at the young man and saw this was a vigorous young man, but one of his hands had contracted a strange disease, being three times bigger than an ordinary hand. This was the first time Little Chao saw such a disease. Taking up this big hand with one hand, he felt at it slowly and looked at it silently. How he wished to help this class brother get rid of this pain immediately as Lei Feng had done!

But, at the time he still did not know what disease this was. The leading comrade kept looking at Little Chao and seemed to have much to say to him, but he said only this "Comrade Chao P'u-yu, I am not asking you to treat his disease. I just want to show his hand to you!"

This leading comrade then went away with the young man. Looking at their backs, Chao P'u-yu thought about many things and about things very far away. He knew that the leading comrade's profound intention was to let him know that: There are many, many things in the world which he does not know, the long river of truth is without end, and there is no reason for anybody to feel arrogant and conceited. "What should I do in the future?" This great voice sounded in Chao P'u-yu's ears:

"Ceaselessly open up roads to the knowledge of truth in the course of practice."

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent,
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter, and
NCNA reporter

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SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Grasp Well Spare-Time Education for Party Members and the Masses

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 21, 1971)

Since the establishment of the new Party branch in February 1969, the copper electrolysis workshop of the Shenyang Metallurgical Works has all along stepped up the spare-time education of Party members and the masses as an important part of ideological construction that has to be grasped, thus stimulating their ideological revolutionization.

Should Spare Time Be Controlled

Should the spare-time activities of Party members and the masses be controlled? This is a new question posed for the newly established Party branch.

Once, a residents' committee in which a Party member was a member sent a man to the works to call on the leadership and express the hope that this Party member would continue to utilize his spare time to assist in neighborhood work. When the Party branch looked up this comrade for a talk, this Party member said instead, "I used my rest periods to help in the work of the neighborhood, and not only had no one said anything good of me, but I have antagonized quite a number of people instead. From now on, I don't care what is being said, but I am not going to carry on." In the factory this Party member had everywhere set the pace in grasping revolution and stimulating production, and never once had he bowed his head to difficulties. Why did he all of a sudden think of beating a retreat when he encountered some difficulty in social work? The Party branch, after making an investigation and study, discovered that there existed more or less to some degree among the Party members and the masses a tendency of "when it is quitting time for work, it is also quitting time for ideology." Some individuals even did one thing in the works and another thing at home.

In the light of the problem that existed, the Party branch organized the Party members and the masses to study anew Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The Party organization should be composed of advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy;" they studied the new Party Constitution, and compared themselves with the five things a Communist member "must do." They realized that the condition, "when it is quitting time for work, it is also quitting time for ideology," that existed among some of the people was the direct result of the negligence of the Party branch in failing to grasp the spare-time education of the Party members and the masses. Because of that Party ideological construction must not only be grasped during working hours, but must also penetrate into the homes, collective hostels and various social grounds. Only in that way could the fruits of spare-time education be carried out on the Party members

and the masses be consolidated and developed in the plant. This is an important aspect of strengthening Party ideological construction, and it would never do not to grasp it, rather it must be grasped well.

Spare-Time Education Must Take the Road of Proletarian Education

The more than 200 workers of the copper electrolysis workshop are staying in seven of the ch'ü of Shenyang municipality. Most of the comrades are able to set a stern demand on themselves and actively take part in neighborhood social activities. Some of the comrades could not be bothered with "inconsequential things" and were satisfied with just being "a good citizen," and there were also some who could not set a strict demand on themselves. In the light of the above-mentioned condition, the Party branch took the road of proletarian education and actively grasped spare-time ideological education.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The social economic system has changed. Relics of the former society and the reactionary thinking, remained in the minds of a comparatively large number of people, or in other words the bourgeois mentality and the upper class petty bourgeois mentality could not be changed all at once. To change it requires time, and a great deal of time at that, and that is the cause of class struggle in society." The home is the most basic unit in society and it is an important center of spare-time activities of the workers. The Party branch of the workshop using the principal method of conducting home study classes, actively grasped the struggle in the ideological sphere and seized this position in the workers' home by using proletarian thought.

Veteran worker Han T'ung-wen in the past possessed the thought of "working hard at work but taking things easy at home." His wife and children "bombarded" him in the home study class. His son said, "Father, you are always teaching us at home. If we do not carry out revolution on our own and just do everything you say, it will not be in keeping with Mao Tse-tung's thought." His daughter said, "Father, the moment you return home you do not like to work and let mother do all the work. That is not being reasonable." The mother also supported the views of the children and criticized her husband for his old-fashioned idea of "playing the role of master of the house." From then on Old Han studied together with his whole family the writing of Chairman Mao and used Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people and to run the house. He himself has been cited an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole works,his wife made a five-good worker and his two children have both become five-good students.

At present, more than 170 home study classes are being run by the whole workshop, and a new style of running the house with Mao Tse-tung's thought has appeared to bring about a lively and active situation in which the Party members and the masses as well as the dependents and the workers mutually help and assist one another in their advance.

The Party branch has organized the workers to criticize the "theory of the dying out of the class struggle" and use proletarian thinking to occupy the position of bachelor hostels. It has organized the bachelor comrades into study groups, set aside two days a week for participation in collective study and also proposed the delving into scientific technique for the revolution. Party member Li Ch'en-fu in the past used to play chess and cards after work to while away his time. Since being organized, aside from actively participating in collective study, he also maintained daily self-study, and in conjunction with his work studied some technical work. At present Li Ch'en-fu has become a tutor in Mao Tse-tung's writings in a work section.

The Party branch has also educated Party members and the masses to actively participate in social work and to assist the neighborhoods in carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation well. The greater majority of the Party members and the masses of the workshop are taking part in neighborhood part-time Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams, which not only has lent an impetus to neighborhood work, but also increased their ability in struggle and raised the level of their political consciousness.

Maintain the Carrying on of Spare-Time Education

The Party branch of the copper electrolysis workshop has in practice discovered that under the three following conditions spare-time education frequently would easily become slack: When the link with the main movement of the plant was not maintained closely enough it would easily become slow moving. When taking hold by the superstructure was not carried out tightly enough it would easily become slack again. When work was progressing smoothly and few problems were encountered the pace would fall off once more. In light of these conditions, the Party branch has mainly adopted the following measures.

1. To deal with spare-time education as an important aspect of ideological construction of the Party branch to grasp. The Party branch is of the opinion that whether or not to grasp the workers' spare-time ideological construction is a major issue involving whether Chairman Mao's Party construction line could be implemented or not. When studying the question of the ideological construction of the Party branch, they all place spare-time education on their daily agenda.

2. To establish necessary systems. The system of visits. The cadres go to the homes of the Party members and the masses for visits, and the Party members and the masses go to the homes of the cadres for visits to exchange revolutionized household experience. The system of discussion and application. From squad groups to the workshop, certain periods are set aside for the holding of discussion and application meetings to constantly raise the level of spare-time education. The system of discussion and evaluation. This mainly is for the discussion and evaluation of members of the leading body and Party members to judge whether they have been able to give play to the model role of Party member vanguards during work and in their spare time.

3. To continue to transform world outlook in the class struggle. The Party branch has grasped in time the fear that existed among some comrades of the complex neighborhood struggle, and the living idea that they might stumble into a pit from which they could not extricate themselves, and led everyone to study the "three constantly read articles," to combat self and repudiate revisionism, and to energetically transform world outlook.

In the past two years and more, because of the conscientious application by the Party branch of the copper electrolysis workshop to everyday political and ideological work and to spare-time education, some 80 percent of the Party members have been cited as five-good workers of which many of them have been cited as activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The workshop for three successive years has been cited as a four-good unit of the whole plant and an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the province and the municipality.

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LOCAL PARTY CONGRESSES

First Tibet Autonomous Regional Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, First Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 24, 1971)

the first tibet autonomous regional congress of the communist party of china was held here from august 7 to 12 with the kind attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress.

a total of 505 delegates attended the regional congress, representing party members of various nationalities. following chairman mao's teaching on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party, they conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his thinking on party building. they also studied the documents of the party's ninth national congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee. taking marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the guiding principle, they summed up the experience in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the region since liberation, especially since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, discussed and set future tasks and elected the first tibet autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china.

the delegates from various places in tibet got together happily here and warmly spoke of the loving attention that the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee paid to the people of all nationalities in tibet. they said: tibet was like a hell on earth before liberation. under the rule of the most reactionary, the darkest and the most cruel and barbarous feudal serfdom, the tibetan people suffered from ruthless exploitation and oppression by the three categories of manorial lords -- the local reactionary government, the monasteries and the nobility -- and by the imperialist forces of aggression. they were plunged into an abyss of misery. "but now that the cock has crowed and all under heaven is bright". it was chairman mao who sent the kinsmen the people's liberation army to plant the red flag with five stars on the himalayas and unify china's mainland. it was chairman mao who instructed the people's soldiers to conquer snow-clad mountains and glaciers and build the szechwan-tibet, chinghai-tibet and sinkiang-tibet highways on the roof of the world, thus linking lhasa with peking. when the upper-strata reactionary ruling clique in tibet staged an armed rebellion in 1959, it was again chairman mao and the party central committee who instructed the p.l.a. commanders and fighters and the tibetan people to put down the rebellion quickly, to launch a vigorous movement for democratic reform and overthrow the serf-owner class and evil feudal serfdom. this emancipated one million serfs who could enter the new era of the socialist revolution. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tibetan people and the people's liberation army, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, united closely and won one victory after another in acute class struggle. recalling the earth-shaking changes that have taken place in tibet over the past 20 years, the delegates were deeply moved and said: "without the red sun rising from peking, how can the snow-clad mountains shine

so brightly? without chairman mao's wise leadership, there would have been no new socialist tibet exclamation chairman mao is the great liberator of the one million emancipated tibetan serfs exclamation" again and again they cheered: "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation" "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee, comrade jen jung, leader of the group, delivered to the congress a work report entitled "unite and march courageously along chairman mao's revolutionary line". he said: the situation in tibet has been getting better and better over the past 20 years, particularly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. arming themselves with mao tsetung thought, the people of all nationalities have constantly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. their outlook has changed profoundly. the region's production and construction in all fields have expanded enormously and the dictatorship of the proletariat has constantly become consolidated. a first generation of tibetan working class and a contingent of tibetan communist cadres are growing up. primary party organizations have gradually been set up in factories, mines, transport and communications undertakings, and other enterprises, as well as in the extensive rural countryside and pastoral areas. the movement for socialist transformation is forging ahead under able leadership and in a systematic way. people's communes have been set up in about 60 per cent of the townships in the region. total grain output and the number of sheep and cattle in 1970 were nearly double those in 1958, the year preceding the democratic reform. some 100 small and medium-sized factories and mines have been built, of which tibet had none before liberation. there has also been a great development in cultural and educational undertakings, health work, communications and transport and other undertakings. the living standards of the tibetan people have improved remarkably and the population is quickly growing.

he pointed out: all these are great victories for mao tsetung thought, for chairman mao's revolutionary line, for his policy toward nationalities. these are also achievements made by the p.l.a. commanders and fighters stationed in tibet and the revolutionary cadres and workers of different nationalities, who hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and, with the support of the people in other parts of the country, have worked hard alongside the people of all nationalities in tibet. he stressed that the p.l.a. commanders and fighters who marched into tibet have brought into full play their role as a fighting force, a working force and a production force at once and made tremendous contributions to the party and people in the struggle to liberate tibet and unify the motherland, in maintaining the security of the motherland's southwestern frontiers and in the self-defence operations on the sino-indian borders, in putting down the rebellion and in the democratic reform, in the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction.

comrade jen jung said: we should continue to develop the current excellent situation in the days to come. we should further deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. following chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", we should assiduously study works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works. we should conscientiously criticize

revisionism and rectify the style of work, deepen the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet, criticize the theories peddled by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers -- idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle. we should constantly raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and our consciousness of implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line. we should criticize the counter-revolutionary crimes of the dalai-panchen traitorous clique.

we should continue to carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously, deepen the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption, theft, speculation, extravagance and waste, and do a good job in party consolidation and party building. we should strengthen the party's leadership over economic work, resolutely carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and his general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." we should make big efforts to develop agriculture and livestock breeding, step up industrial construction and do a good job in the socialist transformation of agriculture and livestock breeding, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce in city and town. we will strive to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the party's ninth national congress and the first and second plenary sessions of the party's ninth central committee.

over the past 20 years, solid revolutionary unity has been forged among the people of various nationalities, between the army and the government and between the army and the people in the struggle against feudal serfdom and for building tibet and defending the frontier, he added. we will continue to strengthen this unity, mobilize all positive factors and do a good job in tibet's revolution and construction.

concluding, comrade jen jung said: tibet is situated on china's southwestern frontier. we will follow chairman mao's great teaching "heighten vigilance, defend the motherland" and foster the concept of constant preparedness, step up the work of building the frontier politically and militia work, heighten our vigilance against all conspiratorial activities of imperialism, social-imperialism and indian expansionism, and be fully prepared against any war of aggression.

twentyeight delegates spoke at the congress. after animated discussion, they unanimously approved comrade jen jung's work report. in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution and through repeated discussions and consultation, the congress elected 56 members and 16 alternate members to form the first tibet autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china. the party committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the party committee elected 17 standing committee members, and elected comrade jen jung first secretary, comrades chen ming-yi, tien pao (tibetan), yang tung-sheng (tibetan), feng ke-ta, kao sheng-hsuan and pa sang (tibetan woman) secretaries, of the regional party committee. this has been approved by the c.p.c. central committee.

the first plenary session of the regional party committee adopted a decision on deepening education in ideology and political line. the members of the party committee pledged to hold aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, closely rally round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, serve the tibetan people heart and soul, and unite to win still greater victories in building the socialist new tibet and defending the southwestern frontier of the motherland.

Second Szechwan Provincial Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, Second Szechwan Provincial Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 24, 1971)

the second szechwan provincial congress of the communist party of china was held here from august 12 to 16. the congress was held with the loving attention of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, and under the guidance of the line of unity for victory put forth by the party's ninth national congress.

following chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line" throughout the party, the congress from beginning to end gave prominence to education in political line. the 1,477 delegates of han, tibetan, yi, miao and chiang nationalities from different fields of work conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the documents of the ninth party congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee. they also summed up the province's experience in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, discussed and decided on the fighting tasks ahead and elected the second szechwan provincial committee of the communist party of china.

during the congress the delegates used marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their guide to relentlessly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the province as well as idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the fallacy of "the dying out of class struggle" peddled by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and heighten their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the delegates always remember how at crucial moments of the development of the chinese revolution, our great leader chairman mao came to szechwan on several occasions, leading us in defeating the "left" and right opportunist lines with his brilliant revolutionary theory and great revolutionary practice, and in winning one victory after another.

"warm are the cloud-topped cliffs washed by the river of golden sand, cold are the iron chains that span the tatu river." in 1935, when chairman mao passed szechwan on the world-famous long march, he directed the workers' and peasants' red army to make a forced crossing over the river of golden sand (chinsha river), seize the luting bridge, cross the snow-capped mountains and marshy lands, smashing the encirclement, pursuit and blocking by the kuomintang reactionaries. he called the historic pansi meeting, defeated chang kuo-tao's line of establishing another central committee and splitting the red army, and inspired the people throughout the country with a firm determination to vanquish japanese imperialist aggression. in 1945 at a crucial moment when the two destinies and two futures for china entered a decisive battle, chairman mao, with the great courage and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, went to chungking to negotiate, exposed chiang kai-shek's true features of paying lip service to peace but actually fighting civil war, smashed liu shao-chi's capitulationist line and taught us to carry out tit-for-tat struggle against the u.s.-chiang reactionaries. he led the people throughout the country in burying the chiang kai-shek regime with the victory of the liberation war and ushering in new china. in 1958, chairman mao inspected urban and rural areas in szechwan, called and presided over the chengtu meeting, set forth the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and issued the great call "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" and encouraged the people to advance courageously in the direction indicated by the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune. the delegates also talked heartily about chairman mao's loving attention to the people of szechwan during the great proletarian cultural revolution. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line and inspired by his great prediction "szechwan has a bright future", the people of the province, united with the people's liberation army, warded off the interference from the "left" and right, smashed the schemes and sabotage by a handful of class enemies and achieved great victories through sharp class battles. recalling the past and looking into the future, the delegates became deeply aware that to chairman mao's wise leadership must be attributed all their achievements and that these achievements were a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line. they warmly cheered: "long live chairman mao, a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, comrade chang kuo-hua, leader of the group, made a work report to the congress. he said, the present situation in szechwan is fine and is getting still better. the mass movement of the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is developing vigorously; the army and the government and the army and the people are united as one; the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation continues to develop in depth; marked success has been achieved in purifying the class ranks, in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption, theft, speculation, extravagance and waste and in consolidating and building the party; the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever. revolution has promoted production. the province has reported good harvests several years running. grain output in 1970 surpassed that in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution, by 16.2 per cent. total industrial output value in the five years of the cultural revolution was 49 per cent more than the five years previously.

this year's industrial and agricultural production has also shown very good results. summer harvest was 7 per cent more than that of last year and the autumn harvested crops are doing well. total industrial output value in the first half of this year topped that of the corresponding period of last year by a big margin.

comrade chang kuo-hua said: our practice in the great proletarian cultural revolution make us realize deeply that we are sure to triumph so long as we act in accordance with mao tsetung thought and firmly carry out his revolutionary line. we must follow chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and continue to deepen the mass movement of the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. we must study works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works seriously, adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice and consciously remould our subjective world in the course of transforming the objective world. criticism of revisionism and rectification of our work style must be carried on deeply and class struggle and the struggle between the two lines grasped firmly. conscientious efforts should be continued to accomplish well the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation and grasp firmly the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption, theft, speculation, extravagance and waste and the work of purifying the class ranks. we must continue the work in consolidating and building the party and do it well, further strengthen party building ideologically and organizationally, and bring the unified leadership of the party into full play. it is essential to keep to chairman mao's mass line and pull to pieces the rumours and sophistry spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers on the question of "who makes history, the heroes or the slaves?" so as to implant the concept "the masses are the real heroes" in our minds. the unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and among the people of all nationalities should be further strengthened. we must fulfil in an all-round way the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress and the first and second plenary sessions of the ninth party central committee.

dealing with the strengthening of party leadership over economic work, comrade chang kuo-hua said: we must continue to carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disaster, and do everything for the people" and the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". party committees at regional and county levels should lay stress on giving leadership to the countryside and make energetic efforts to develop agriculture and side-line production. at the same time, conscientious efforts should be made to do a good job in industrial construction and speed up the development of the iron and steel and coal-mining industries and other basic industries, and strive for still greater success in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the province.

52 delegates spoke at the congress. the delegates unanimously approved comrade chang kuo-hua's work report after animated discussions. according to the provisions of the party constitution, the congress, after full consultation and repeated discussion, elected 105 members and 44 alternate members to form the second szechwan provincial committee of the communist party of china. the new committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the committee elected

19 standing committee members and elected comrade chang kuo-hua first secretary, comrade liang hsing-chu second secretary, and comrades li ta-chang, hsieh chia-hsiang, tuan chun-yi, hsieh cheng-jung, hsu chih and ho yun-feng secretaries of the new provincial party committee. this has been approved by the party central committee.

the first plenary session of the new provincial party committee adopted a resolution on strengthening study. the new party committee called on the party members and other revolutionary people of the province to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, still more closely rally around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness and make a good job of revolution, unity, production and preparedness against war to win still greater victories.

Third Heilungkiang Provincial Congress of Communist Party of China Held, Third Provincial Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Harbin, Aug. 25, 1971)

the third heilungkiang provincial congress of the communist party of china was held here from august 16 to 19 with the loving attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. holding high the banner of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress, the provincial congress gave prominence throughout to education in political line. guided by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the delegates conscientiously summed up the experience of the province in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, discussed and decided on future fighting tasks and elected the third heilungkiang provincial committee of the communist party of china.

a total of 998 delegates attended the congress, representing party members in all fields of work in the province. in line with chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line" throughout the party, they conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, studied the documents of the ninth party congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee. in a deep-going way they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the province, as well as idealist aprioriism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the "dying out of class struggle", all peddled by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this raised the delegates' ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

with profound proletarian feelings, the delegates happily talked about how they had closely followed chairman mao in making revolution. in the hard times of the war of resistance

against japanese aggression, the people of heilungkiang province, led by chairman mao and the chinese communist party, carried out a protracted heroic struggle against the japanese aggressors in the snowy forests. during the war of liberation, chairman mao made the wise policy of "building stable base areas" in northeast china. vice-chairman lin, chairman mao's close comrade-in-arms, firmly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line, relied on and mobilized the masses, persisted in seizing political power by armed forces, and stepped up the liberation of the whole northeast china and the overthrow of the chiang kai-shek regime. not long after new china was founded, the great leader chairman mao inspected heilungkiang province and wrote the brilliant inscriptions "study", "struggle", "study marxism-leninism", "develop production" and "guard against the bureaucratic style of work". this greatly inspired the revolutionary cadres and people of the province so that they conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, followed chairman mao closely and marched courageously along the road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. at every critical moment of the great proletarian cultural revolution, chairman mao promptly issued very important instructions, teaching the people and people's liberation army in the province to unite for struggle, seize back that portion of power usurped by a handful of capitalist-roaders, smash the interference and sabotage by the class enemy and win great victories. to study chairman mao's great revolutionary practice, the delegates visited the harbin rolling stock plant chairman mao once inspected. with deep feelings they said: historical experience proves that our party and our revolutionary cause will advance and triumph when we follow chairman mao closely, act on mao tsetung thought and carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of our party and is essential to its victory. over and over again the delegates cheered: "long live the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation" "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee, comrade wang chia-tao, leader of the group, made to the congress a work report entitled "follow our great leader chairman mao closely and advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line". he said: the situation in heilungkiang province is excellent thanks to the inspiration by the spirit of the party's ninth national congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is developing vigorously. the struggle-criticism-transformation is constantly deepening on all fronts. great achievements have been made in purifying the class ranks, in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption and theft, speculation and extravagance and waste, and in consolidating and building the party. the dictatorship of the proletariat is further consolidated. industrial and agricultural production has risen considerably. total grain output in 1970 was 33.5 per cent more than that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. total industrial output value for the first half of this year was 5.1 per cent more than that of the corresponding 1970 period. we will deepen the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and will conscientiously carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. we should step up the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption and theft, speculation and extravagance and waste, step up the work of purifying the class ranks, and do a better job of party consolidation and party building. we must strengthen

the party's overall planning for and its unified leadership over economic work. we should conscientiously carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and his general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". we should deepen the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army", strive to expand industrial and agricultural production and fulfil or overfulfil the 1971 plan and the fourth five-year plan for developing the national economy, so as to make contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

referring to future tasks, comrade wang chia-tao stressed that it was imperative to deepen the mass movement for studying and applying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way in line with chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism". party members throughout the province, leading members at all levels in particular, should perseveringly and assiduously study works by marx and engels and chairman mao's works in close connection with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they should conscientiously study the party's basic line and should never forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. they should carry forward the party's fine style of work, persist in combining theory with practice, maintain close ties with the masses, constantly fight self and criticize revisionism, consciously remould their world outlook, firmly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, and always keep to a firm and correct political orientation.

comrade wang chia-tao said: heilungkiang province is on china's northeastern frontier and is an outpost of our national defence. social-imperialism has time and again carried out activities of armed provocation on the border of the province. groomed by u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism is trying to renew its dream of "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". we must follow chairman mao's great teaching "heighten vigilance, defend the motherland", foster the concept of being always prepared against any aggressive war, further strengthen the unity between the army and the people, do a good job of "supporting the army and cherishing the people", step up the building of frontier defence politically, do a good job of militia work organizationally, politically and militarily, make full preparation against any war of aggression, and defend our great socialist motherland.

after animated discussions, the delegates unanimously approved comrade wang chia-tao's work report. thirty-seven delegates spoke at the congress. according to the provisions of the party constitution, the congress, after repeated discussions and consultations with full democracy, elected 87 members and 22 alternate members to form the third heilungkiang provincial committee of the communist party of china. the new committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the committee elected 15 standing committee members, and elected comrade wang chia-tao first secretary, comrade liu kuang-tao second secretary and comrades fu kuei-ching, yu chieh and chang lin-chih secretaries, of the new provincial party committee. this has been approved by the central committee of the communist party of china.

the first plenary session made a decision on deepening the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. all the delegates and members of the new provincial party committee firmly pledged to rally still more closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, strive to raise their level of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and advance courageously and unswervingly along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

Third Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regional Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, Third Regional Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Aug. 25, 1971)

the third ningsia hui autonomous regional congress of the communist party of china was held here from august 15 to 18, with the kind attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

taking marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as its guiding principle, the congress conscientiously summed up the ningsia hui autonomous region's experience in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines since the great proletarian cultural revolution. it discussed and decided on the future fighting tasks and elected the third ningsia hui autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china.

following the great leader chairman mao's instruction on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party, the congress from beginning to end was held in the spirit of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. the 415 delegates of hui, han and mongolian nationalities representing the party members in all fields of work in the region conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the historical experience in the inner-party struggle between the two lines, the documents of the ninth national party congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee. linking this study with the class struggle in the region, they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the region and criticized idealist aprioriism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. through the study and criticism, the delegates raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and heightened their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, the delegates on the eve of the congress ascended mount liupan across which chairman mao once led the workers' and peasants' red army and re-studied chairman mao's brilliant poem "mount liupan -- to the melody ching ping lo" and his 1949 epole of reply to the people of yenan and the shensi-

kansu-ningsia border region. the delegates studied chairman mao's great revolutionary practice and reviewed the fighting course traversed under the leadership of chairman mao. chairman mao sowed the seeds of revolution in ningsia as far back as in 1935 when he led the workers' and peasants' red army to pass the area of mount liupan on the long march. during the war of resistance against japan and the war of liberation, the yenchih area was part of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region, a revolutionary base area founded by chairman mao. under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the people of all nationalities in the region, together with the people all over the country, overthrew the reactionary kuomintang rule of chiang kai-shek and his running dog ma hung-kuei and won emancipation through protracted struggle. after new china was founded, chairman mao inscribed his poem "mount liupan -- to the melody ching ping lo" specially for the people of all nationalities in the region, encouraging them to carry the socialist revolution and socialist construction through to the end in the thorough-going revolutionary spirit "if we reach not the great wall, we are no true men" as described in the line. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, guided by chairman mao's brilliant instructions, the ningsia people of various nationalities fought in unity with the people's liberation army men, smashed the plot of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in ningsia to restore capitalism, overcame interference from the right and the "left" and won great victories. recalling the past and looking into the future, the delegates were filled with deep emotion. they said: we owe all our victories to the wise leadership of chairman mao and these victories are victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line. chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of our party and chairman mao is the great liberator of the people of all nationalities. the delegates could not help cheering: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the ningsia hui autonomous regional revolutionary committee, comrade kang chien-min, leader of the group, delivered to the congress a work report entitled "march courageously along the line of the ninth party congress and strive to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat". he said: the tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought about profound changes in all fields of endeavour in the region. the mass movement for the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is developing vigorously; criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work continues to develop in depth, great achievements have been scored in purifying the class ranks, in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption, theft, speculation, extravagance and waste, in party consolidation and building and in other work in struggle-criticism-transformation. new success has also been won in production and construction. total industrial output value in the five years since the beginning of the great cultural revolution is 2.37 times that in the previous five years. new achievements have been scored in the countryside in learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. the situation in both industry and agriculture this year is excellent. a good summer harvest has been gathered. total industrial output value in the first half of this year showed a big rise over the corresponding period of last year.

we should, he pointed out, hold even higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and persist in putting mao tsetung thought in command of everything so as to further develop the already excellent situation in revolution and

production. we should continue to carry out conscientiously the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, and continue with every effort the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption, theft, speculation, extravagance and waste and the work of party consolidation and building. we should further enhance preparedness against war and carry out in an all-round way chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". we should strengthen overall planning and unified leadership by the party over economic work and deepen the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army". we should, by self-reliance and hard struggle, develop local industry and continue our vigorous efforts to develop agriculture so as to raise the region's grain output as quickly as possible to the target set in the national programme for agricultural development and bring about still greater prosperity to our rich farming area.

comrade kang chien-min stressed: we should follow chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and carry forward the mass movement for the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. party cadres at all levels, especially senior and middle-ranking cadres, should assiduously study works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works in connection with the problems arising in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, conscientiously study our party's historical experience and the current experience, strive hard to combine theory with practice and remould their world outlook so that they can make a clear distinction between materialism and idealism and between a correct line and an erroneous line, raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism, and implement and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line even more consciously. leading bodies at all levels should continue strengthening the revolutionization of their ideology and their organizations, persist in exercising the party's democratic centralism, give full play to the fine style of work of going deep into reality to make investigation and study and of forging close ties with the masses, do a still better job in conscientiously implementing the party's proletarian policies, including the policy toward nationalities, and strive to train more revolutionary cadres from among all nationalities. we should continue to strengthen the unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and among all nationalities, hold high the party's ninth national congress' banner of unity for victory, unite with all the forces that can be united with and fulfil in an all-round way the fighting tasks set by the congress and the first and second plenary sessions of the ninth party central committee.

after animated discussions, the delegates unanimously approved comrade kang chien-min's work report. thirty-four delegates spoke at the congress. in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution, the congress, giving full scope to democracy and after repeated discussion and consultation, elected 53 members and 10 alternate members to form the third ningsia hui autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china. the new committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the committee elected

14 standing committee members and elected comrade kang chien-min first secretary, comrade kao jui second secretary, comrade chang kuei-chin secretary, and comrades wang chin-chiang (hui nationality), shao ching-wa and chao chih-chiang (hui nationality, female) deputy secretaries. this has been approved by the party central committee.

the first plenary session of the new autonomous regional party committee made a decision on deepening the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and on conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. all the members of the new party committee pledged to rally still more closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work, preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle and unite to win still greater victories under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

North China City Turns Industrial Waste into Wealth

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 24, 1971)

factory workers, cadres, medical and scientific workers here have successfully put industrial waste to a multi-purpose use under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. this has promoted industrial and agricultural production apart from ending the harm of city waste.

tientsin is an important port as well as a big industrial city in north china. before liberation, more than 1,000 workshops and factories run by different competing imperialist countries were distributed in an unplanned way in the densely populated sections of the city. gas and smoke polluted the air, waste liquids emptied into the haiho river, the only water source for tientsin, and slag and other refuse were dumped everywhere. moreover, the concessions of different imperialist powers made a mess of the sewage system and sewage water used to break loose. all this seriously affected public health.

large-scale municipal construction started under the leadership of the communist party after liberation to transform this city. cesspools were filled up to make room for new asphalted roads and parks. numerous garbage heaps were cleared away. many factories located in the down-town sections were moved to suitable places. new factories were built farther down the river to avoid water pollution and in such a position that the wind might carry the smoke away."

chairman mao teaches: "socialism has freed not only the labouring people and the means of production from the old society, but also the vast realm of nature which could not be made use of in the old society." under the guidance

of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, hundreds of thousands of city people launched a mass movement in 1958 to improve the drainage systems. in a short time they built a large number of pumping stations, installations to treat sewage water and five drainage systems. as a result, sewage water no longer emptied into the haiho river but went to irrigate tens of thousands of hectares of farmland on the outskirts. it is estimated that the amount of nitrogen contained in the city's annual sewage discharge is equal to 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate.

treated sewage water is also used to rear fish. it has helped treble the fish catch.

china's planned socialist economy opens up broad vistas for multi-purpose utilization, which is an important economic policy. measures for multi-use of waste materials are now worked out on new projects or projects to renovate old factories.

statistics compiled by 70 units in tientsin covering chemical, textile, metallurgical and building material industries and commerce show that more than 190 major items of multi-use experiments were successfully conducted in last year and the beginning of this year. this resulted in producing 35,000 tons of chemicals and 170 million tablets of medicines, and in recovering 500 tons of non-ferrous metals and 2,500 tons of iron and steel. in addition, 35,000 tons of acid were recovered, amounting to the annual output of a medium-sized sulphuric acid plant. large amounts of cement, bricks and other building materials were turned out and polycrystalline silicon and cadmium were extracted from slag.

in disposing industrial waste, people in all walks of life have been carrying out large-scale socialist co-operation. waste materials of the tientsin soda factory and the taku chemical works had never been put to use. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the two factories supplied their waste materials to neighbourhoods, people's communes, production brigades and schools around, which set up 24 chemical workshops to turn the waste materials into 28 chemical and pharmaceutical products. the city built a modern silicate products plant and brick kilns using slag and other residue as raw material, and encouraged the people to set up more than 40 workshops using steel slag and other waste to make large amounts of cement.

tientsin is making investigation and study and summing up experience to do a still better job of disposing industrial waste.

CONSUMER GOODS

Shanghai Produces More Daily Necessities

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 25, 1971)

Shanghai light industry's efforts to increase output of manufactured daily necessities brought a 24 per cent rise in 1970, compared with 1966, in terms of output value. the first half of this year showed a 9.7 per cent increase over the same 1970 period. shipments to other parts of the country last year, in terms of total output value, were 51 per cent more than in 1966. local supplies also rose considerably.

the workers and cadres are guided by chairman mao's teachings "serve the people whole-heartedly" and "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear." the aim is to meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers. a plastic raincoat factory sent groups of people to rural areas on 40 occasions to collect suggestions from the peasants and turned out special raincoats for such field work as transplanting rice seedlings and carrying things with a shoulder pole. with help from the commercial departments, many factories began this february to open display counters in shops, showing 25 categories of goods including cold cream, enamel ware, plastic articles and ready-made clothes. opinions directly from the customers enabled the factories to increase variety and improve quality. in some four months, around 700 specifications and varieties were added to these counters. some 85 per cent of the city's consumer goods output is sent to other parts of the country. the bureaus of various industries and commerical departments in shanghai have sent groups to make investigations and studies in other provinces. to meet the needs of various localities and national minorities, the bureaus and departments have increased variety and raised the quality of products.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, light industry workers are increasing their raw material for production by using different kinds of waste from factories and mines, with remarkable results. the shanghai braiding factory turned out more than 100 kinds of consumer goods from ends in local textile mills in 1970.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government Delegation to Attend Opening Ceremony of 8th Algiers International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

a chinese government delegation led by jen pu-chai, vice-minister of building construction, left here for algeria by air today to attend the opening ceremony of the 8th algiers international fair and pay a friendly visit.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were hsieh pei-yi, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned including ho ying and wang ming-chun.

also present was mahieddin aced, charge d'affaires a.i. of the algerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

an austrian economic delegation led by rudolf sallinger, president of the austrian federal economic chamber, arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned including liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, tsai hsin-ten and chang chi-chuan.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Delegation of Belgian Personalities

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met and had a friendly conversation with professor lucien de coninck, head of the delegation of belgian personalities formed at the initiative of the belgium-china association, and members of the delegation ernest gtinne, frans de pauw and robert legros. the delegation is now visiting china.

leading members of the chinese organizations concerned were present at the meeting.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Student and Youth Visiting Group of Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the student and youth visiting group of the society for anglo-chinese understanding with tim megarry as its head and sally reynolds as its deputy head.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned including yang kung-su, hu hung-fan and han kuang-yeh.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Special Envoy Ieng Sary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, at the banquet here this evening in honour of ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia:

your excellency respected premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,
your excellencies respected national military and civil

authorities of the people's republic of china and mesdames,
dear chinese friends,
your excellencies esteemed ambassadors of the democratic people's republic of korea, the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam and mesdames,
your excellency esteemed general mongkhunvilay and madame,
your excellency esteemed general o jin u, chief of general staff of the korean people's army and leader of the korean military delegation, and all the members of the korean military delegation,
your excellencies esteemed messrs. ambassadors of the countries friendly to the khmer people, and mesdames,
esteemed messrs. charges d'affaires and messrs, representatives of the countries and peoples friendly to the khmer people, and mesdames,
dear friends,
dear compatriots,

first of all, allow me to express my profound gratitude to his excellency premier chou en-lai who, in spite of his very heavy duties of the state and his very numerous diplomatic obligations, has honoured us with his high presence at this banquet, thus once again testifying to his great and constant friendship for the khmer people and to the militant solidarity and complete support of the people's republic of china to our struggle of national liberation.

my cordial thanks also go to their excellencies the national military and civil authorities of the people's republic of china, to all the chinese, korean, vietnamese and laotian brothers and sisters who have honoured us by taking part in this banquet as well as to all the foreign personages friendly to the khmer people present here and to the distinguished representatives of the chinese press and international press.

your excellencies and mesdames,
ladies and gentlemen,

the purpose of this reception is to introduce to you an eminent member of the khmer resistance mr. ieng sary who has arrived in peking recently, a delegate sent by the nufc, the rgnuc and the pafnlc (national united front, the royal government of national union and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia) to the head of state, the prime minister of the rgnuc and the political bureau of the nufc to bear testimony to the unbreakable union, indestructible unity and total solidarity of all the resistants who can be found within our country, cambodia, with the khmer resistants who must accomplish a mission outside of the country.

certain foreigners in the world have tried and are still trying to make the international opinion believe that the khmer resistance at home and the khmer resistance abroad are two different movements. they have also insinuated that the nufc and the rgnuc abroad are in reality nothing but a "group" of khmers "in exile" and "uprooted" from the soil of their fatherland with which they no longer have any political ties and still less administrative ties.

in the speech which he will make presently, mr. ieng sary will acquaint you with the true situation of our united front and our government which are not and will never be divided into "nufc and rgnuc at home" and "nufc and rgnuc abroad".

our nufc and our rgnuc are "one". there are only khmers who have the mission of waging the struggle for national salvation inside the country and other members of the nufc and the

rgnuc who have accepted from the people the task of fulfilling a mission over a certain period of time outside the country.

moreover, i must point out that certain international circles seek to separate the khmer communists from the other non-communist resistants. in this regard, it is appropriate to make it clear that my nationalist, progressive and marxist compatriots who are carrying on resistance have decided of one accord to reject all ideological distinction or differences between them. they are and will be none other than members of the nufc.

this is not a utopian amalgamation, but corresponds strictly to the reality of our united front. in effect, the political programme of the nufc which governs and will govern the political, administrative, social, cultural, economic, religious and diplomatic life of the khmer nation during the present struggle and after liberation has been worked out together and adopted unanimously by the qualified representatives of the resistants of all socio-ideological tendencies who, finally, are alike in the sense that they are above all khmers, and then legitimist, progressive, neutralist and anti-imperialist patriots.

love of legitimacy (constitution of 1947, constitutional kingdom, people's democracy, that is to say, those which draw their legitimacy and reality from the people, the masses of the people of whom the peasants and workers constitute the pure symbols, and not fascist "democracy" and anti-popular "republic" which is "legitimatized" by a putsch), love of the national ideals of progress, neutrality, independence without compromise and consequently anti-imperialism characterize and firmly unite, in fact, all the members of the nufc, the rgnuc and the pafnlc.

with regard to the solution of the problem of restoring peace to cambodia, the following is the unshakable position of the nufc and the rgnuc, that is to say, of the khmer people and their representatives both inside and outside the country:

the putschists who have usurped state power in phnom-penh since march 18, 1970 must completely remove themselves from that power and let the khmer state return to its constitution of 1947. since these traitors refuse to come to such a logical solution, they will be swept away by the armed struggle of the khmer people represented by the nufc, the rgnuc and the pafnlc.

u.s. imperialism which has committed aggression against the independent and neutral kingdom of cambodia and has used the most odious means to neo-colonize our country must withdraw totally from cambodia and withdraw quickly, unconditionally and totally from cambodia its military personnel and all the non-khmer armed forces (ground, air and sea) in its pay. otherwise, the nufc, the rgnuc and the pafnlc, side by side with the fraternal peoples of viet nam and laos and having china as our vast reliable rear area, will fight unflinchingly and without accepting compromise against u.s. imperialism and its puppets, until they are totally swept out of our indochina.

if the u.s.a. wishes to conform to the aspirations of the khmer people for peace, it should not talk about any "international conference" or "cease-fire in place". it must stop giving protection, aid and assistance directly or through "intermediary persons or countries" to the anti-constitutional, anti-national and anti-popular regime of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann.

in any case, the u.s.a. must know that the nufc and the rgnuc will never accept an international conference or a cease-fire "in place", still less a partition of cambodia or a political compromise under the deceitful signboard of "national reconciliation" or "national coalition" with the traitors of phnom-penh, despicable hirelings of u.s. imperialism without which their problem would not exist.

finally, the u.s.a. must note this well: the khmer people represented by the nufc and the rgnuc will forever remain united with the vietnamese people represented by the drvn and the nfl and the prg of south viet nam and the laotian people represented by the laotian patriotic front. the nufc and the rgnuc are and will remain unswervingly loyal to the resolutions of the summit conference of the three indochinese peoples dated april 25, 1970.

no event, no pressure and no international conference will ever succeed in changing our position as specified above, because we fight not for a lame peace and an incomplete national sovereignty but for the complete liberation of our khmer fatherland and our indochina and for a true peace, which will not be acceptable and durable unless u.s. imperialism is totally and irreversibly swept out of indochina, without being able to camouflage itself in our countries behind the policy called "vietnamization" or "khmerization".

with the very powerful and firm support and the multifarious aid of the people's republic of china to which we express once again our most profound and affectionate gratitude, with the no less firm support of the 28 reliable friendly countries of asia, africa, latin america and europe which have officially recognized the rgnuc, and with the sympathy of other peoples in the world, the khmer people, their nufc, their rgnuc and their pafnlc are sure to win.

with these sentiments, i ask your permission to raise my glass and drink a toast with all my compatriots present here

to the health and long life of his excellency chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of his excellency vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai,

to the health of all our dear brothers and sisters of china, korea, viet nam and laos,

to the health of all our dear foreign guests, distinguished representatives of the countries and peoples friendly to both the khmer people and the great chinese people,

to the health of our friends from various countries present here,

to the health of our compatriot ieng sary whom we are entertaining this evening as an eminent representative of all the heroic khmer fighters,

to khmer-chinese friendship, fraternity and militant solidarity,

to the solidarity and common victory of all the peoples who are fighting against u.s. imperialism and its puppets, and

to friendship and peace among all the peoples of the world.

CHINA AND CONGO

Delegation of Congolese Revolutionary Union of Women Visits Shensi

(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 25, 1971)

the delegation of the congolese revolutionary union of women led by josephine bouanga, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and national president of the revolutionary union of women, left here for nanking of kiangsu province by train today on a visit after concluding its visit to yenan and sian in the company of ting hsueh-sung, leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were li chien-ping, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, li kuang-jen, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee, and representatives of women workers, peasants and soldiers.

the congolese guests arrived here from taiyuan of shansi province on august 20. the delegation went to yenan by air the next day. there they visited places where chairman mao once lived and the exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities in yenan when he led the chinese revolution there; during their visit to nanniwan the guests were warmly welcomed by leading members of the locality and all the students of the "may 7" cadres school. when the delegation arrived in and left yenan, it was welcomed and seen off at the airport by tu chin-chang, vice-chairman of the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

li chien-ping gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the congolese guests. guests and hosts proposed toasts to the constant development of the unity and friendship between the peoples and women of china and the congo. theatrical items were presented after the banquet.

during its stay here the delegation visited the liaison offices of the eighth route army.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Guyana

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

a 5-member trade delegation of the chinese government led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for guyana by air today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the co-operative republic of guyana.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and ma wen-po, a leading member of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Vice President Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and attaches wang hsiao-hsien and chiang pei-chu left peking for japan by plane today to attend the funeral of the well-known japanese statesman mr. kenzo matsumura and the rally for solidarity and victory of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

seeing them off at the airport were liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china; wang hsiao-yun, deputy secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of other organizations concerned including hsu ming, wu shu-tung, chin su-cheng, liu pao-tsun and ting min.

also present at the airport were japanese friends yoshikiyo miyoco, munekazu sakai, nobunisa izawa, haruo miyamoto, eiichi himeno, tamio shimakura, isao okubo and jiro kobayashi; and tomonaru okubo and others who are now visiting peking.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Japanese Agro-Chemist

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association and president of the academy of sciences of china, today met and feted saburo tamura, japanese agro-chemist and professor of the university of tokyo.

guest and host had a cordial conversation at the meeting and dinner which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned chu ko-chen, wu yu-hsun, hao meng-pi, chin li-sheng, chien cho-po and li fu-ten.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

China's First Ambassador to Federal Republic of Cameroon Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

chao hsing-chih, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the federal republic of cameroon, left here by air on august 21 for his post.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

First Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Presents His Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

sun sheng-wei, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the state of kuwait, presented his credentials in kuwait, capital of the state of kuwait, on august 22 to jaber alahmed al jaber, acting emir and heir apparent of the state of kuwait, according to a report from that city.

present on the occasion were: sabah el ahmed el jaber, minister of foreign affairs, mohammad al-aradi, under-secretary of the emiridiwan, and protocol officials of the emiridiwan.

all the diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the acting emir had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador, who arrrived in kuwait by air on august 5.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Prime Minister and Minister of Commerce Receive Chinese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

prime minister of malaysia tun haji abdul razak received yesterday afternoon the trade delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade headed by chang kuang-tou, member of the council and director of the china national chemicals import and export corporation, and held friendly talks with him and some other members of the delegation, according to a kuala lumpur report.

present were secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs of malaysia tan sri zaiton, principal private secretary of prime minister's office zain azraai, pernas chairman tengku razaleigh bin tengku hamzah and others.

yesterday morning minister of commerce and industry mohamed kyir johari also received and held friendly talks with the chinese trade delegation.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Nouakchott Reception Marks Inauguration of Maurtiania-China Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 22, 1971)

the mauritania-china friendship association was formally founded here on august 18 for the furtherance of the relations of friendly cooperation between mauritania and china. abdoul aziz sall, responsible member of the permanent committee of the national political bureau, and secretary of organization and information, of the mauritanian people's party, gave a reception on august 19 to mark the inauguration of the association.

present at the reception were mohamed ould khattry ould segane, president of the mauritania-china friendship association; brahim ould ahmed soueid, vice-president of the association; and other leading members of the association.

also present were mauritanian minister of external affairs hamdi ould mouknass and mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi ali. chin min-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other members of the chinese embassy here also attended the reception.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between china and mauritania prevailed on the occasion. minister mouknass and charge d'affaires ad interim chin min-sheng spoke at the reception.

minister mouknass said that the mauritania-china friendship association was founded under conditions of daily strengthened ties of friendship and cooperation between mauritania and china and under the leadership of the mauritanian people's party and government. the founding of the association marked the entry into a new stage of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. minister mouknass proposed toasts to the health of chairman mao and to the continued growth of mauritania-china friendship.

charge d'affaires a.i. chin min-sheng stressed that the relations between china and mauritania were steadily growing on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. he expressed the conviction that the mauritania-china friendship association would contribute to the development of the relations between the two countries. he proposed toasts to the constant development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and to the health of president ould daddah.

before the reception, secretary aziz sall, minister mouknass and president segane met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with charge d'affaires a.i. chin min-sheng.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

hsu wen-yi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of mongolia, presented his credentials to zhamsrangin sambu, president of the presidium of the great people's hural of the people's republic of mongolia, yesterday morning, according to a report from ulan bator.

president sambu had a talk with ambassador hsu wen-yi.

present on the occasion were: b. zhargalsaihan, acting minister of foreign affairs of mongolia; p. tserentsodol, director of the second department of the ministry of foreign affairs; z. tsesuren, acting director of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and others.

all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in mongolia attended the ceremony.

ambassador hsu wen-yi arrived in ulan bator on august 20.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique Liberation Front Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

a delegation of the liberation front of mozambique led by samora moises machel, president of the front, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association.

members of the delegation are: sebastiao m. mabote, pedro juma, tome eduardo, alberto sande and sergio vieira.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were leading members of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations concerned including chou chiu-yeh, ho kung-kai, chao chun-cheng and wang hsiao-yi.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets New Zealand University Students' Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation of the new zealand university students' association with paul grocott as its leader and david caygill as its deputy leader.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned including yang kung-su, hu hung-fan and han kuang-yeh.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Military Delegation Visits North China Sea Fleet and Places in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as its leader and lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the k.p.a. air force, as its deputy leader, visited the north china sea fleet of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army and places in peking in the past few days. the delegation was warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters of p.l.a. units and the revolutionary masses.

chief of general staff o jin u and some members of the delegation, accompanied by li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, visited the north china sea fleet from august 21 to 23. kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, was with them during the visit.

on the afternoon of august 21, when chief of general staff o jin u and others arrived at the place where the fleet is based, they were given a warm welcome by leading members of the fleet, the p.l.a. units stationed there and the local revolutionary committee, including ma chung-chuan, teng lung-hsiang, sung ching-hua, hsin kuo-chin, shih shih-ping, tan tao-kai and hao chien-hsiu, and commanders and fighters of p.l.a. units and the revolutionary masses. the welcoming crowds beat drums and gongs and repeatedly shouted: "learn from the heroic korean people's army exclamation" "salute to the heroic korean people's army exclamation" "firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland exclamation" that evening,

the north china sea fleet and the local p.l.a. units and revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests. ma chung-chuan, leading member of the fleet, and chief of general staff o jin u addressed the banquet. they warmly praised the great victories of the two peoples and two armies of china and korea in their revolutionary struggles and expressed the sincere hope that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean peoples and armies would be consolidated and developed constantly.

on the 22nd and 23rd, chief of general staff o jin u and others visited a unit under the fleet and reviewed training exercises from on board a naval craft.

in the name of the korean military delegation, chief of general staff o jin u presented a silk banner to the north china sea fleet and the units stationed in the area. the banner was inscribed with the following words: "long live the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity of the peoples and armies of china and korea exclamation"

during their stay there, the korean comrades-in-arms also visited a local shell-carving workshop and saw revolutionary theatrical items presented by the propaganda team of the fleet's political department and local little red soldiers.

accompanied by chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, chief of general staff o jin u, air force commander o guk ryol and all members of the delegation visited the palace museum in peking on the afternoon of the 24th. the distinguished korean guests visited in groups the historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

on the 22nd and 23rd air force commander o guk ryol and some members of the delegation visited in peking the exhibition "long live the brilliant may 7 directive" on the achievements of the chinese people's liberation army in implementing this directive of chairman mao's and went to scenic spots and places of historical interest.

yin tso-chen and chao chun-cheng, deputy directors of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, were with the korean comrades-in-arms on the visits.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Day Celebrated at China-Romania Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and other romanian comrades from the embassy were guests today at a gathering organized by the china-romania friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking to celebrate the 27th anniversary of romania's liberation.

the china-romania friendship people's commune was in a festival atmosphere today. there hung many streamers inscribed with "warmly celebrate the 27th anniversary of romania's liberation exclamation" "long live the militant unity of the chinese and romanian people exclamation".

when ambassador duma and other romanian comrades arrived this morning, commune members beat drums and cymbals and waved the national flags of china and romania and bouquets and shouted slogans to greet them. chou jui-ching, secretary of the commune committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, and other leading comrades shook hands enthusiastically with ambassador duma and other romanian comrades and extended a welcome to them.

the chinese and romanian comrades had a get-together in a festival atmosphere. the commune cadres warmly praised the romanian people for their great victories in defending their motherland, the socialist construction and other fields in the 27 years since liberation. they also told the romanian comrades about the revolution and production in the commune and said they would learn from the romanian people and strive to win new victories in grasping revolution and promoting production.

ambassador duma said: we feel very happy today to celebrate the 27th anniversary of romania's liberation together with the commune members. this is an expression of the profound friendship between the people of our two countries. we are convinced that the friendly relations between romania and china would be strengthened constantly.

the chinese and romanian comrades also sang chinese and romanian revolutionary songs happily and performed festival dances.

taking part in the celebrations were leading members of the departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the district where the commune was located including li ting-chuan, wang hsiao-yi and yen ta-hai.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Romanian Experts' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with all the members of the experts' delegation of the romanian ministry of agriculture, food industry, forestry and water conservation led by vice-minister gheorghe moldovan.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma took part in the meeting.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese quarters concerned including li ting-chuan, chang yun-chih, li tzu-liang, li yung-kai and pao huai-lung.

Romanian Experts' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

the experts' delegation of the romanian ministry of agriculture, food industry, forestry and water conservation led by vice-minister gheorgne moldovan, left here for nome by air today after concluding a study tour of china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of the other departments concerned including li ting-chuan, chang yun-chih, li tzu-liang and li yung-kai.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma was also present.

CHINA AND US

China's 495th Serious Warning Against US Imperialist Military Provocation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of tung island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province between 14:30 hours and 14:33 hours on august 24.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to the military provocation by the u.s. military plane, to issue the 495th serious warning.

US

Nixon's "New Economic Policy" Cannot Extricate United States from Financial, Economic Crises

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1971)

u.s. president richard nixon announced a so-called "new economic policy" on august 15. its main points are: a temporary suspension by the united states of the convertibility of dollar holdings of foreign central banks into u.s. gold, an additional 10 per cent surchange on imports, a 10 per cent cut in foreign economic aid and a 90-day freeze on wages, rents and prices in the country.

according to nixon, the targets of the policy are "unemployment, inflation and international speculation". but in effect, the policy is meant to fleece the american working people and to shift the worsening u.s. financial and monetary as well as economic crises onto other countries.

as soon as the u.s. "new economic policy" was dished up, it touched off acute contradictions both at home and abroad. the foreign exchange markets of major west european countries were closed and chaos immediately gripped the entire capitalist world. many capitalist countries came out one after another to accuse the united states of having gone too far in doing harm to others.

these unpopular measures of u.s. imperialism reflect the seriousness of the u.s. economic crisis and the decay and decline of the entire capitalist system. they mark the collapse of the capitalist monetary system with the u.s. dollar as its prop. at the same time they show that the u.s. monopoly capitalist clique is still trying to resort to power politics and extraordinary measures to maintain the declining position of the "dollar empire". while announcing these economic measures, nixon admitted that "in the past seven years, there has been an average of one international monetary crisis every year"; and especially in the recent storm of crisis, the dollar suffered violent attacks. nixon said that he took these measures because "we must protect the dollar from the attacks". this fully shows the predicament of u.s. imperialism, struggling desperately and unable to find a way-out of its drastic decline.

by alleging that "we must protect the dollar", nixon actually demands that other countries sacrifice their own interests to bolster up the privileged position of the dollar. the dollar is the symbol of u.s. economic dominance in the capitalist world and the united states was once called the "dollar empire". during world war ii, u.s. imperialism netted huge wealth from the war and hoarded large quantities of gold. in 1944, the year before the end of the war, the united states made use of its superior position of possessing the bulk of the gold reserves in the entire capitalist world to impose on other capitalist countries a capitalist international monetary system in which the dollar is hooked on to gold while the currencies of various countries are hooked on to the dollar, thereby turning the dollar into a means of reserve like gold in the capitalist world. in the past 20 years and more, with the protracted drain brought on the u.s. economy by the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and war and the daily decline of the u.s. imperialist hegemony and economic strength, the u.s. gold reserves have greatly dropped and the dollar has suffered a drastic, de facto devaluation. but successive u.s. administrations continued to rely on power politics to maintain the increasingly shaky privileged position of the dollar. now, owing to the deepening u.s. financial and monetary as well as economic crises, the u.s. gold reserves have dropped from 24,600 million dollars in the early post-war years to 9,700 million dollars, while the amount of u.s. short-term foreign debts has run to 50,000 million dollars, of which more than 30,000 million dollars are held by foreign central banks and subjected to conversion into u.s. gold at any time. because of the weakness of the dollar, its prestige in the international market has greatly sunk. the slightest stir in the air would send people dumping the dollars and rushing for gold and other currencies. since the outbreak of the monetary crisis in the capitalist world last may, the selling of dollars and the rush for gold and other currencies have never ceased. the price of the dollar drastically drops while gold price sharply rises. recently, some countries have converted their dollar holdings for u.s. gold one after another. in these circumstances, the nixon administration had to announce a temporary suspension of the convertibility of dollar holdings of foreign central banks into u.s. gold, thereby cutting the link

between the dollar and gold in an attempt to shut out tens of thousands of millions of inconvertible dollars and let them flood foreign countries. even if this perfidious measure of shifting the burden onto others may temporarily preserve the remaining u.s. gold reserves backing the dollar, it will inevitably bring unprecedented, destructive blows to the faith in the dollar, because this is tantamount to an open admission by the u.s. government to the whole world that the value of the dollar has no guarantee whatsoever. a west european paper wrote sarcastically, "what the majority of people yesterday considered to be a dramatic prediction has taken place overnight. the dollar as a major currency has fallen flat." nobody knows how much the paper dollar which had a fixed parity with gold yesterday is worth today. this has thrown into a panic those countries possessing thousands of millions of dollars or even more than ten thousand million dollars. major monetary markets in the west had to remain closed for several days running and international trade has also stopped. the capitalist monetary system with the dollar as its prop is paralyzed.

under the situation of the daily shrinking markets in the capitalist world and continuously sharpening competition in international trade, the unilateral u.s. action of raising tariffs by large margins is a heavy blow to the other capitalist countries, particularly japan, west germany and others which traditionally export heavily to the united states. therefore, nixon's announcement of this measure immediately drew unanimous and vehement attacks from the official and economic circles and the press of these countries. the reactionary nature of the sato government of japan, which has been consistently trailing behind u.s. imperialism, has been exposed more clearly. it is more isolated than ever from the japanese people. the demand for a change in the japanese government's foreign policy is becoming louder and louder.

domestically, the measure taken by nixon is to tighten control. he had to admit that unemployment and inflation are serious in the united states. inflation, he said, has become "one of the cruelest legacies" in the united states which "robs every american. the 20 million who are retired and living on fixed incomes are particularly hard hit. homemakers find it harder than ever to balance the family budget. and 80 million wage earners have been on a treadmill; in the four war years between 1965 and 1969, their wage increases were completely eaten up by price increases .... they were no better off." however, nixon touched on only a phenomenon when he spoke of "the vicious circle of spiraling prices and costs"; he covered up the fact that such a phenomenon is the result of u.s. monopoly capitalism's policy of aggression and war abroad and the intensifying exploitation and profit-seeking it carries out at home. on the contrary, he attributed the inflation to wage increases and stressed the necessity of a freeze on prices and wages. he said threateningly that "the wage-price freeze will be backed by government sanction if necessary". obviously, these measures of nixon's, usually adopted in war time only, can in no way check inflation but have aroused strong opposition and protests from the american workers. the striking american dockers, telephone workers and construction workers have denounced nixon's wage-freeze and expressed their determination to persist in their struggle in spite of the authorities' threat. workers of other trades are also preparing to strike.

in order to resist u.s. hegemony and protect their national currencies and economy, the governments of western countries have held urgent meetings to seek counter-measures. the

financial and economic ministers of the west european "common market" countries met urgently on august 19 to coordinate their positions. in their communique, they criticized the united states for creating "great difficulties for international trade" in the measure it took to save the dollar. the french government, which has long been discontent with the united states for using the dollar to push hegemony, openly declared that it will make at an appropriate time an all-round study of the international monetary system with the dollar as its prop. meanwhile, the united states is carrying on bilateral consultations with japan and other countries with a view to pressing them to accept the american view. the bargaining is going on heatedly and the struggle is developing from the economic to the political field.

far from saving u.s. imperialism from the difficulties besetting it at home and abroad, nixon's "new economic policy" has sharpened the many contradictions at home and abroad, bringing about the gravest post-war crisis of the monetary system of the capitalist world. the crisis is still developing.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Head of Chinese Group to Zagreb International Fair Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

wei hua-chun, head of the chinese exhibition group to the zagreb international fair, left here for yugoslavia by air today.

seeing him off at the airport were leading members of the organizations concerned including wang wen-lin, li chang-ching and lu feng-chun.

ivo dragicevic, economic counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking, was present.

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Uphold the Principle of Democratic Centralism of the Party and Develop Collective Wisdom and Strength

- CCP committtee of P'ingkuo hsien, Kwangsi Province, unites with and leads the revolutionary masses throughout the hsien in advancing forward triumphantly. CCP committee of Chiangnan Radio Works of Wuhsi municipality does better and better in its work of strengthening of collective leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 23, 1971)

(According to NCNA Nanning) Following Chairman Mao's great teaching, "To make the Party powerful it is necessary to mobilize the activism of the whole Party by relying on the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism of the Party," the CCP committee of P'ingkuo hsien, Kwangsi, has incessantly educated its members in the principle of democratic centralism, strengthened their initiative in the execution of the principle of democratic centralism, and gone one step further to unite the members and lead the people in the whole hsien to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Democratic life in the Party became relatively more active in P'ingkuo hsien after the establishment of the CCP hsien committee: Committee members exchange views with one another before meetings and never fight a battle without preparation. During meetings they fully air their views, encourage the expression of opinions by everyone instead of by one man only. They voluntarily uphold the collective leadership of the CCP committee but also develop their own active role.

Once a cadre from a production brigade, where the hsien CCP committee secretary had stayed at a selected spot, came to the hsien to ask the hsien CCP committee secretary to approve the purchase of a tractor. But since

according to the decision of the hsien CCP committee a standing committee member in charge of production was responsible for the distribution of tractors, the hsien CCP committee secretary patiently explained this to the production brigade cadre and went to look for this standing committee member and let him handle the matter. In this way, led by the "squad leader," the principal leading members of the hsien CCP committee have cultivated a good democratic work style and voluntarily put themselves under the supervision of the "squad members."

In the execution of the principle of democratic centralism, many members of the P'ingkuo hsien CCP committee boldly persevere in the truth and correct their mistakes. In December last year, a committee member in charge of commercial work decided to hold commodity exchange meetings in towns of all sizes throughout the hsien according to a circular from the superior commercial department and also because the time of the year was the busy season for trade. At that time there was an upsurge in the capital construction of farmland centering around the construction of water conservation projects. Members of the hsien CCP committee who went deep into the first line of water conservation work felt that holding of commodity exchange meetings would affect the centralized employment of manpower. So they consulted with this committee member by telephone.

However, a notice concerning the holding of these commodity exchange meetings had already been issued. Realizing that he made this improper arrangement for the commodity exchange meetings because he failed to consider the central work in the hsien as a whole at that time, this committee member in charge of commercial work went deep into various units of the commercial department to explain his erroneous decision and urged commercial work personnel to send commodities down to the countryside so as to move the commodities exchange meetings from towns to the sites of water conservation projects. In this way he supported the central work as well as fulfilled the target of sales and purchases.

Members of the P'ingkuo hsien CCP committee realize from the practice of struggle that correct leadership opinions can come only from practice. The only way to eliminate the idealist spirit and do a better job in concentrating the wisdom of the masses is to overcome subjectivism and step up investigation and study.

During an open-door rectification in the hsien CCP committee, the masses were critical of the hsien CCP committee because it paid too much attention to grasping work in plains but little attention to grasping work in mountain areas. Most of the committee members felt that the criticism was justified. But a small number of the committee members thought: Although most of the area of the hsien did consist of mountains and most of the population was also in the mountain areas, and therefore importance should be attached to mountain areas, yet, from the point of view of grain production, the plain was of principal importance, therefore the policy of paying more attention to work in the plain should be continued.

With a view to correcting this idea, the hsien CCP committee organized all to go deep into the twelve production brigades located in mountain areas in four of the communes to conduct investigation. In this way they unified understanding and confirmed their will to change the appearance of the mountain areas. Leading members of the hsien CCP committee personally went to stay in selected spots in the mountain areas and took charge of work in mountain areas and the plain simultaneously. This enabled the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production to develop vigorously in the mountain areas.

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(According to an NCNA dispatch from Nanking) The CCP committee of Chiangnan Radio Works of Wuhsi municipality, Kiangsu Province, earnestly implementing the principle of democratic centralism has gone one step further to step up the collective leadership of the CCP committee and guaranteed the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

As a result of their conscientious reading of Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, their perseverance in giving prominence to proletarian politics and their maintenance of close contact with the masses, the principal members of the CCP committee of this works enjoy a relatively high prestige. Secretary P'eng Fu-lin of the CCP committee earnestly studies Chairman Mao's teachings including "To make the Party powerful it is necessary to mobilize the activism of the whole Party by relying on the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism of the Party" and realises: The masses and cadres trust him not because he is wiser than others but because he resolutely acts according to Chairman Mao's instructions and resolutely implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As he is the "squad leader," the more everybody trusts him the more he should develop democracy, promote the airing of opinions by everybody, listen to various different views and develop collective wisdom and power.

Once during a discussion in the CCP committee about a resolution, all of the committee members present expressed their views except one. P'eng Fu-lin thought this committee member's not saying anything did not mean that she did not have her own views. So he took the initiative to solicit her views. In this way this committee member spoke freely about her opinion and everybody agreed with her. Then the discussion was started anew. Thus understanding was unified on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the resolution of the CCP committee was made more consistent with the actual situation in the works.

The CCP committee of this works not only insists on everyone airing his views at meetings but also pays attention to developing democracy fully. Not long ago when a discussion was held in the standing committee of the CCP committee about the promotion and reshuffling of a group of cadres, one of the standing committee member was away attending a conference. Although the remaining standing committee members did carry out an earnest

discussion and unify their views, they did not make a final decision in a hurry. They thought promotion and reshuffling of cadres should be done on the basis of listening to everybody's view and should not be done haphazardly. After the meeting, the principal leading members of the CCP committee tried to contact this standing committee member who was away attending a conference and exchanged views with him fully. This made it possible for the committee to do its work in a much better way.

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"LEARNING FROM TACH'ING"

The Key of Learning from Tach'ing in Industrial Production Lies in the Leadership

- An investigation report on the leadership squad of Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill, Hunan, which took the lead in learning from Tach'ing

by

Hunan Jih-pao Reporter, NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 23, 1971)

How can we develop the mass movement of "Learn from Tach'ing in industrial production" vigorously and realistically? This is the basic experience acquired by Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill of Hunan Province: The leadership squad must take the lead to study, to work and to grasp its own ideological revolutionization energetically.

In the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industrial production, leading members of the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill always advance in the forefront and take the lead in using Tach'ing as an example in reading Marxst, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books conscientiously, remolding their world outlook incessantly and leading the broad masses to grasp class struggle and line struggle energetically and to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line resolutely. This has changed the backwardness of the enterprise and turned it into an advanced model in Hunan Province in the movement of learning from Tach'ing in industrial production.

Learning from Tach'ing and Grasping Power Well for the Sake of Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

The movement of learning from Tach'ing in industrial production was quickly listed as an item of everyday work after the establishment of the new leadership squad in Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill. However, comrades of the leadership encountered an acute problem at that time: What was the situation of the leadership squad? Could it lead the broad masses of people to learn from Tach'ing well in industrial production?

The leadership squad of the newly established revolutionary committee of Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill was basically good at that time; but an extremely small minority of people, bedeviled by bourgeois factionalism, failed to implement thoroughly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This affected the development of the fighting role which the leadership squad should play. Thus the small handful of class enemies who mingled with the masses took advantage of bourgeois factionalism as a shield behind which they interfered with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and

undermined the grasping of revolution and promotion of production. The reality of struggle clearly shows us that without solving problems existing in the leadership squad, the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing cannot be developed.

However, confronted with this question, the principal leading members of the leadership squad of the mill began to hesitate and dared not develop the struggle. Some of them were afraid to commit the error of "suppressing the masses" again as they did during the preliminary stage of the cultural revolution and some of them were afraid to throw the whole mill into confusion in case the struggle was not managed well. Later, helped by the revolutionary committees of Hunan Province and Chaoyang district and the PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team in the mill, they studied Chairman Mao's teachings "We must conscientiously sum up our experience," "Unite for the object of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat," etc., and developed active ideological struggle in the light of ideological reality.

They realized that during the preliminary stage of the cultural revolution, some of the cadres committed the error of "suppressing the masses" because they did not have a high consciousness in line struggle. At a time when the masses were closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plans and were rising up to rebel against the capitalist-roaders, those cadres forget Chairman Mao's teaching of trusting the masses and relying upon the masses, but stood on the opposite side of the masses and dampened the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. In this way they deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Then when bourgeois factionalism interfered with the line of unity and victory of the "9th Party Congress," they were afraid of this and that and dared not develop an active struggle. This likewise impaired the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of people and made the situation favorable to the enemy but unfavorable to the dictatorship of the proletariat. This was naturally also a deviation from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They then decided to cast away their self-interest and impure thoughts so as to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line resolutely like Comrade Wang Chin-hsi.

After understanding was unified, the leadership squad actively conducted education for the broad masses of cadres and people on the proletarian Party spirit, mobilized the masses to repudiate bourgeois factionalism penetratingly, exposed the small handful of class enemies and dug deep for them, threw cold water on them, and educated those comrades in the leadership squad who committed the error of bourgeois factionalism.

But when the masses energetically grasped class struggle and won victories, some of them failed to differentiate the two categories of contradictions of different nature and became excessively excited over a member of the revolutionary committee who made a grave mistake which, however, still fell within the limits of contradiction among the people. The leadership squad of the mill thus again actively publicized Chairman Mao's teachings "Policy and strategy are the life of the Party," "During the stage of

struggle-criticism-transformation of the great proletarian cultural revolution conscientious attention must be paid to policy," etc., so as to explain to the masses that Chairman Mao's proletarian policy was an embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that the only way to unite the absolute majority of people, isolate and hit the small handful of most stubborn class enemies and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat was to act conscientiously according to the policy of the Party. In the meantime they stepped up ideological work on this member of the revolutionary committee so as to make him understand his own mistake well. Thus he finally obtained the understanding of the masses. This not only educated this comrade but also united a group from the masses who was once influenced by him.

As a result of the energetic grasping of class struggle and line struggle which united members of the leadership squad on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's ideological principles, the broad masses of cadres and people felt relieved. Using Tach'ing as an example, they studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, learned from the PLA, developed the four-good movement and practiced political building in the mill. This brought about a vigorous revolutionary situation of unified struggle.

Learning from Tach'ing and Following the Road of Self-Reliance and Arduous Struggle

After the vigorous development of the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing, the leadership squad of Lienyüan Mill encountered another problem: Were they to follow the old road of crawling slowly or were they to follow the road of self-reliance and arduous struggle?

At the beginning of 1970, leading members of Party organizations and the revolutionary committee of Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill studied Chairman Mao's great call "China should make relatively great contributions to mankind" and the general line of socialist construction brought forth by Chairman Mao. They also studied the "Charter of the Anshan Steel Mill" and Tach'ing's experience and mobilized the masses to make extensive discussions. They set forth the targets of struggle of "three breakthroughs and seven changes" in 1970, i.e., increases of the output of iron, steel and steel materials, increase of the variety of steel materials, and removal of the "label of losing concern"; change of liquid slag into cement, change of nitrogen waste into nitrogen fertilizer, change of waste steel materials into good steel materials, change of slag into artificial enriched ore, change of mold casting of steel ingots into continuous casting, change of cast iron riser into heat-insulated riser, and change of brick and wood structures into solid structures. In other words, the attitude of looking upward and stretching hands outward was changed into an attitude of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

After this target was brought forth, some of those who had grave rightist conservative ideas said: "How can you bite bones without sharp teeth! How can such a poor outfit like Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill get anything changed?" Some of the people condemned the leadership squad, saying that "their heads were overheated" and their actions "wishful thinking."

Confronted with this chill wind, members of the leadership of the mill labored during the day together with the workers so as to listen to their views; in the evening they studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and thought about how Chairman Mao taught us, how Tach'ing workers practiced, how the chill wind in Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill began to blow, what the broad masses of workers thought and how they themselves should handle the situation correctly. After repeated investigation and deliberation, they realized that "three breakthroughs and seven changes" was not only a struggle to change nature, but first of all a profound ideological revolution. To attain this object they must first further eliminate the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary line as well as the conservative and erroneous ideas.

In order to unify thinking and raise the consciousness in line struggle, the revolutionary committee of the mill convened a meeting to conduct a thorough analysis on the history and present situation of Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill: Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill was born during the great leap forward in 1958. In a little over two years' time, it grew into a small-scale iron and steel enterprise with ore mining, refining, and rolling operations.

However, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents on the metallurgical front advocated the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and the "principle of crawling at a snail's pace" as well as stirring up the evil wind of "closing down, stopping, merging and changing." As a result, operations in Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill came to a standstill in 1961: Blast furnaces stopped production, Bessemer converters stopped turning and no steel was produced at all for three years.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, however, Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill was reborn under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The history of the struggle between the two lines made everybody realize profoundly: Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill could develop and expand only under the guidance of the correct line; the mill could be smothered even when the situation was most favorable if we deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We would encounter many difficulties in the course of changing the backwardness of Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill, but if we fully develop the activism of the broad masses of revolutionaries under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we should be able to overcome these difficulties.

So members of the revolutionary committee energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, destroyed in a big way the philistine philosophy of "waiting, depending on others and asking for aid," enhanced the revolutionary spirit of "acting, breaking through and creating," and took the lead to discuss and apply experience in the living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the mill. This greatly rallied the revolutionary zeal of the workers, cadres and technical personnel and encouraged them to throw themselves vigorously into the struggle for "three breakthroughs and seven changes."

The first battle of "breaking through and changing" was the manufacture by self-reliance of a machine for continuous casting of ingots to replace mold casting so as to make an important technical revolution in the casting of steel ingots. At that time all units in the mill volunteered to undertake this job. As a result, the task of the manufacture of this machine for continuous casting which weighed more than a hundred tons was quickly undertaken by various units in the mill; only four of the gears had to be manufactured by departments outside of the mill. Principal leading comrades of the mill persevered in penetrating into sites of manufacture to labor together with the workers and help them with their problems. According to "foreign rules" this machine would take one year to design and two years to manufacture. However, with the workers pooling their wisdom and efforts together, it was completed after a little over five months of struggle. On July 1, 1970, this machine successfully cast its first steel ingot and created favorable conditions for the increase of production of steel materials and the conservation of manpower and fire-resistant materials.

Successful manufacture of this machine for the continuous casting of steel ingots further liberated the thinking of the broad masses of cadres and workers. After arduous struggles for a year, workers, cadres and technical personnel of this mill finally achieved the "three breakthroughs and seven changes" in 1970, brought about a relative great increase in the output of iron, steel and steel products as compared with 1969 and an increase in the variety of steel products, stopped the loss and even turned in over three million yuan of profit to the state. As a result, a flying leap was achieved throughout this enterprise.

Learning from Tach'ing, Trusting and Relying on the Masses, Conducting Mass Movements in a Big Way

Chairman Mao taught us: "The people and the people alone are the motive force in creating the history of the world," and "Those who really know are those who practice." In the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing, leading comrades in Lienyüan persevered in implementing Chairman Mao's mass line, trusted the masses, relied upon the masses, used Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the masses and conducted mass movements in a big way.

Leading comrades in the mill regularly penetrated deep into the first line of three great revolutionary struggles to study Chairman Mao's works, labor, conduct investigation and study and discuss and solve problems together with the masses.

As soon as Comrade Chen Cheng-mao, present secretary of the CCP committee of the mill, came to this mill in November 1969, he immediately went to visit workers in the raw materials, iron refining, steel refining and steel rolling workshops the following day and stayed at a selected spot in No. 8 Workshop to take part in manual labor and learn from the masses. Originally some of the people in the mill thought it was impossible not to lose money in the iron and steel business. But Comrade Cheng Chen-mao went deep into the matter, tried to understand the problem carefully, grasped large

quantities of first-hand information, energetically got rid of the "theory of the inevitability of loss in iron and steel production" and created favorable conditions for changing the losing situation in 1970.

In the three great revolutionary struggles, comrades of the leadership of this mill persevered in firmly trusting the masses and relying upon the masses no matter what kind of difficulty they encountered. Completion of Steel Rolling Project 650 was one of the moving examples.

Construction of Steel Rolling Project 650 was begun on August 20 last year. According to past practice, it would have taken one to one and a half years to design and complete the project. But leading departments of Hunan Province asked the mill to complete it within a short period of time. Comrades of the mill were hard pressed for time and the amount of work involved was tremendous. Thus leading comrades of the mill studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: "As long as we can master the science of Marxism-Leninism, trust the masses, unite with the masses and lead them to advance, we shall be totally capable of surmounting and overcoming any difficulty. Our power is invincible."

They persevered in commanding the project from the site and struggling together with the masses. The broad masses of workers indicated resolutely: Learn from the "iron man," fight hard, step up our efforts and wrest time from the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. But a small number of comrades failed to see the power of the masses and showed anxiety and hesitation. When a responsible person of the machine repair shop was assigned the task of manufacture of a group of leading plates and guard plates for steel rolling machines he thought the equipment available was insufficient to complete the task on schedule. So leading comrades of the mill told him: "You must believe that the masses have power. Go back to convene a meeting of the masses and ask them what they could do."

After this comrade went back and told the masses, the workers criticized him sharply: "You only made a dead estimation of the equipment without estimating the human factor. Have you taken into consideration our enthusiasm for supporting Project 650? The workers developed technical innovation and altered the process of manufacture. As a result, they completed the manufacturing task one day ahead of schedule.

Now the construction project was being stepped up; but the heating furnace was still not yet dried out three days before New Year's Day of 1971. Some of the people lost confidence and said: "Drying of the heating furnace alone will take seven days. To complete the task by New Year's Day is perhaps like eggs fallen on a stone slab; namely, nothing can be done to save them." But the leading comrades of the mill firmly believed in the wisdom and power of the masses, gave them a free hand to tackle the problem and resolutely kept the New Year's Day deadline. So the workers confronted the difficulty firmly and adopted the method of gradual temperature rise. They maintained the temperature twice and quickly completed the drying process in less than 72 years. Thus they eventually succeeded in completed the job at 10:40 on the night of New Year's Day.

Members of the leadership learned from this incident: If we follow the mass line under general circumstances but begin to hesitate and not to believe in the power of the masses when we encounter grave difficulties, then we are not thorough materialists. From then on they tried even harder to study historical materialism and dialectic materialism, eliminate idealist and metaphysical influences, and thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's mass line in all works.

In order to raise the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers fully, members of the leadership squad of Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill did well in learning from the masses and persevered in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the masses. In addition to leading the broad masses of workers to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and conducting education for them in the struggle between the two lines, they also established No. 8 Workshop, Raw Materials Workshop, and No. 5 Mining Team of Hungch'ichieh, Ch'ingshanch'ung Mining Area, as advanced units in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and as an example for the entire mill in learning from Tach'ing. Party organizations and the revolutionary committee of the mill summed up the experience of these three units and called upon the cadres and masses of the entire mill to learn from them. After the advanced experience of these three units was popularized, workers of the mill stirred up a new upsurge in the movement of learning from Tach'ing; in the meantime, achievements of self-reliance began to emerge incessantly and production construction developed continuously.

Learning from Tach'ing, Continuing the Revolution, Advancing Incessantly

Development of the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill brought about great achievements in revolution and production. But in the face of victory, some of the comrades developed the idea of "revolution has hit the top." So they began to talk more about their achievements and learned less from the advanced experience of Tach'ing and other fraternal units. As a result, their working style began to slacken.

Grasping this problem firmly, CCP committee of the mill, which was formed this year, followed Chairman Mao's great instruction, "Let us conduct an education on the ideological and political line" and developed a repudiation of revisionism and a rectification. Members of the CCP committee and the broad masses of workers studied the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party together, reviewed the course of development of Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill, elevated understanding, practiced modesty and prudence, guarded against arrogance and rashness, learned and enhanced the Tach'ing spirit, and continued to advance.

Bearing the over-all revolutionary situation in their minds, leading members of the CCP committee of Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill again analyzed the situation of the mill and discovered that their mill was "high and great" but also "low and small." It was high because it occupied a

high position in the iron and steel industry. It was great because the people in the province and throughout the country pinned great hopes on it. But it was low because it still had a great distance to catch up with Tach'ing and other fraternal units. It was small because the contribution it had made to the revolution in China and to world revolution was still very small. They said: We must not be satisfied with gradual changes in Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill bit by bit every year or with the small contributions every year. We must stand high in world revolution, look ahead to communism, learn from Tach'ing in industrial production, march forward in bigger steps and make still greater contributions.

After understanding was raised, the leading cadres twice led representatives of basic level cadres and workers to West Hunan Tungsten Mine, an advanced unit in the province in the movement of learning from Tach'ing, to learn from them. In the meantime they also conducted a careful investigation and study on various links throughout the mill. Then they mobilized the broad masses of Party members and masses in accordance with the request of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee to discuss and formulate a long-term plan of development. They mapped out the target of struggle for this year and the principal measures to be adopted at the time, developed the movement of "one strike and three oppositions" penetratingly and further stirred up a new upsurge in production construction. In view of the situation of shortage of ore supply, the high iron refining capacity, low iron steel refining capacity and high steel rolling capacity, an imbalance which was developed in production recently, they mobilized the masses to grasp the weak links and fought a great battle of annihilation.

Instead of taking leave during the Spring Festival holidays this year, leading comrades of the mill led a group of cadres and technicians to prospect for ore deposits on icy and rugged mountains and eventually succeeded in finding new mines with quite large deposits. At present they are beginning to open up two new mines, which, upon completion, will enable the mill to become self-sufficient in ore supply.

As they grasped mine construction, they manufactured two sintering machines for the Raw Materials Workshop to turn ores of relatively lower quality into enriched ores to satisfy the demand of the blast furnaces. The first sintering machine began operation in July and the second machine will soon be completed.

Meanwhile, steel refining workers are actively modifying existing equipment and endeavoring to prolong the life of furnaces and build new Bessemer converters. Workers of the steel refining and steel rolling workshops also tried to improve the weak links in their workshops. During the first half of this year, the total output of the mill was increased by 6.9 percent over that of the previous year and the output of pig iron, steel, and steel materials was also increased.

Confronted with this new favorable situation in revolution and production, leading comrades of the CCP committee and revolutionary committee and revolutionary committee of Lienyüan Iron and Steel Mill held that

this was only the completion of the first step in a long march of 10,000 li. Responsibility of revolution is heavy, but the future is bright. On the road of continuation of the revolution, we must remain modest and guard against "arrogance," in our advance we must guard against "conservatism," and in our work we must guard against "laziness" so as to become good leaders in the movement of learning from Tach'ing in industrial production.

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AFFORESTATION

An Advanced Unit in Developing New Forest Areas with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results--The Ninglang Forest Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 17, 1971)

In the upper reaches of the Chinsha River on the Yunnan plateau, mountains rise and fall along the two river banks and forests spread densely. The spruce fir, the cedar, the silver fir of 40-50 meters in height which have grown for several hundred years, as well as the stiff and upright Yunnan pine, the Huashan pine, and the larch make the peaks and valleys look luxuriantly green and beautiful. This is one of the major forest areas in the south of our country. The terrain here is precipitous, four to five thousand meters above sea level, and the heights between the peak and deep valleys range from several hundred meters to one or two thousand meters. How should these primitive forests be made to serve the socialist construction of the motherland?

With a view to developing the forest areas of the Chinsha River in a planned way, the Yunnan provincial revolutionary committee made a decision in December 1969 to set up a bureau of forest industry--the Ninglang Forest Bureau on Hsiaoliang Mountain among the thousands of hills. Here there is over 100,000 hectares of forest acreage and the timber reserve capacity reaches 14 million cubic meters. The construction of the bureau would have required three years according to the original plan. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great call: "Learn from Taching in industry," over 900 revolutionary workers who had never worked in forestry activities before used the Taching workers as brilliant examples. After their arrival in Hsiaoliang Mountain, they raised high the revolutionary banner of the "Constitution of Anshan Steel Works," victoriously fulfilled the construction task ahead of schedule after waging an arduous struggle for more than one year, and set up a bureau of forestry industry which could fell 100,000 cubic meters of timber annually.

Up to May of this year, the Bureau built highways of 152 kilometers in the forest area, set up over 80 kilometers of wire communication lines, constructed a timberyard for storing 40,000 cubic meters of timber, six forest grounds for producing timber, built more than ten canals for transporting timber as well as a steel wire aerial conveyor belt. They have built 9,000 square meters of "shed" houses, and reclaimed 1,200 mow of farm fields. During their construction of the bureau, they also produced 34,000 cubic meters of timber at a value of 1.36 million yuan, and delivered over 1,000,000 yuan as profit to the state, achieving the goal of constructing the Bureau, making investment, and delivering profit to the upper level all within the same year. The Ninglang Forest Bureau has become an advanced unit, within the Yunnan provincial forest system, in developing new forest areas with greater, faster, and more economical results and in "learning from Tach'ing in industry."

Use Taching Workers As Examples, Battle Against Heaven and Earth To Develop New Forest Areas

In December 1969, more than 900 revolutionary workers courageously marched into the Hsiaoliang Mountain forest area. At that moment, it was snowing and the river surface was freezing up with the temperature dropping to seven or eight degrees below zero. The workers had to build their living quarters with some tree branches under pine trees, covered up the top with oil cloth and spread the ground with tree leaves and pine fiber. At that time, they had no fresh vegetables for food and some places had no water to drink.

Under the arduous conditions, the Bureau revolutionary committee, in compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work," ceaselessly organized the broad workers to make a living study and application of the "three constantly read articles," publicized the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle of the Tach'ing workers who looked toward the blue sky and stood firmly on the grassland, as well as their advanced deeds in building the Tach'ing oilfield with greater, faster, better and more economical results, in order to make clear the great significance of developing the Hsiaoliang Mountain forest area. The broad workers said with courage: "The Tach'ing workers relied on Mao Tse-tung's thought in waging an arduous struggle, swiftly changed our country's period of dependence on foreign oil, and made a contribution to the socialist motherland. We forest workers of Hsiaoliang Mountain will certainly use the Tach'ing workers as an example, face the blue sky and stand firm on the green mountains along the banks of the Chinsha River, fear no difficulties, actively develop new forest areas so as to produce timber at an early date to support the socialist revolution and construction of the state."

I-huo-i-ta, a Yi nationality worker who took part in the building of highway in the forest area, had quite a few wavering ideas when he first came. He figured: "Why not build houses before going up hills?" and "Why not complete the road construction before felling trees?" In the course of class education, he learned of the sufferings of the Tach'ing worker Wang Chin-hsi and his mother in the old society. This enabled him to recall the tragic fate of his mother who was forced by her slave-holder to climb up mountains during a cold night and was bitten to death by a wolf, and he burst into tears. His thinking changed and he realized: "Nowadays, to construct socialist new forest areas for the revolution, we should be happy even though the work is much more difficult." Since then, he has always taken the lead in work and the last one to take rest.

When the building of a highway reached the bank of the Chulo River, the workers had to build a bridge. The regulations specified that it was necessary to build a dam on the river to drain off the river water so that wooden piles could be driven into the river bottom, piers could be erected, and the bridge surface could be laid. At that time the river water was not high but the surface was freezing up. They lacked water draining equipment and dam building materials, and the engineering operation encountered

difficulties. If they waited for the arrival of complete equipment and materials before making a start, then the time schedule of the completion of this highway for through traffic would be delayed. I-huo-i-ta thought: The completion of the forest area highway at an early date would enable the timber to be shipped out from Hsiaoliang Mountain at an early date to support socialist construction. Hence he suggested not draining the river water before driving the piles and he volunteered to go into the water to drive the piles. Some people tried to dissuade him, saying: "The water is too cold for you to stand in. You'd better wait for a while." I-huo-i-ta said: "Why fear the cold water? As long as I have a red heart loyal to Chairman Mao, all difficulties can be overcome." Thereupon, he took the lead in jumping into the river, broke the ice, and stood in the water to drive piles. His revolutionary spirit encouraged other workers who also jumped into the river one by one to join him. With the workers' strenuous effort, the bridge was completed and the forest area highway was completed for through traffic as originally scheduled. I-huo-i-ta was rated as an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole Bureau.

At that time, there were many Yi nationality workers throughout the Bureau who, like I-huo-i-ta, were slaves in the old society and suffered deeply, and who cherished profound proletarian affection for the great leader Chairman Mao. Nurtured with "the three constantly read articles" and inspired by the Taching workers' revolutionary spirit, they joined the workers of the Bureau, braved the winds and snowstorms, built sluice gates, constructed bridges, climbed overhanging cliffs and precipices, drilled holes for demolition, opened up rock with dynamite, removed hills and filled up gullies, building mountain girdling highways one after another. Last year workers of the Bureau built a total of 103 kilometers of forest area highways. In the first five months of this year, they again built 49 kilometers of forest area highways, saved 300,000 yuan of investment for the state, creating favorable conditions for insuring the current construction of the bureau for production and the outward transport of timber.

The development of forests not only requires the construction of forest area highways but also requires further understanding of the forest resources in order to formulate accurate plans for felling. Simultaneous with the bureau's effort to build the forest area highways, the Bureau revolutionary committee also ordered a standing committee member to lead seven workers and technical personnel in conducting a forest survey. They carried knapsacks, brought surveying poles and instruments, led horses, braved the severe cold, marched 30-40 kilometers every day on tortuous mountain paths to investigate the resources of the forest. They ate the rations they brought with them when they were hungry, drank a few mouthfuls of water from the mountain streams when they were thirsty, slept in the forest at night, and lighted a bonfire overnight.

One day, after walking over 50 kilometers of mountain paths and when it was getting dark, they were preparing to light a bonfire for the night. However, as they were passing a peak, they discovered another part of the forest ahead of them. The comrade of the Bureau revolutionary committee

who led the team immediately organized everybody to loudly recite Chairman Mao's teaching: "Display the work style of courageous struggle, fear no sacrifice and fear no fatigue as well as the work style of fighting a continuous battle--that is, fighting several battles in a short period without a break." Then they intensively carried out surveying work. In this way, this forest investigation team, inspired by the Tach'ing workers' revolutionary spirit, trudged along 500 kilometers of mountain paths in the vicinity of the Hsiaoliang Mountain forest area, carried out the survey of forest resources in an area of 120 square kilometers, providing timely and accurate data for the development of forest areas.

With the Struggle Between the Two Lines As the Key Link, Dare To Think and Dare To Take Action in Opening Up New Paths with Self-Reliance

To develop forest areas, should we rely on the masses, on ourselves and on arduous struggle and traverse the road of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results, or should we rely on experts who used the philosophy of foreigners' slaves and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and traverse the road of scoring smaller, slower, poorer and expensive results? Since the beginning of its construction, the Ninglang Forest Bureau has unfolded a violent struggle between the two lines.

When formulating plans for building the Bureau, some people put forth a plan of ostentation and foreign style. It called for the recruitment of 3,000 new workers and purchase of 170 motor vehicles of various types as well as various kinds of machine equipment. The presentation of this plan immediately caused a heated debate within the Bureau revolutionary committee and among the broad mass of workers. The workers studied the general line of "going all out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the great guideline of "self-reliance and arduous struggle," and relentlessly criticized the "philosophy of foreigners' slaves" of the renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. They proposed "three wants and three no wants," namely: they want revolution plus strenuous struggle and want no trailing behind; they want self-reliance and arduous struggle and want no ostentation and foreign style or turning toward the upper level for aid; they want to unfold mass movements and want no "running of factories by experts."

Everybody fully displayed activism and creativeness. Previously, to build a 40-kilometer highway would have required one year's time to make three cabinetfuls of drawings of a forest area highway of 40 meters long and 20 meters wide, delaying the work schedule and wasting labor power. They all said: We must break down thoroughly the previous convention of "the experts issue orders and the workers must obey accordingly." Only by relying on the masses can we carry out surveying, designing, and engineering operations simultaneously. The Bureau revolutionary committee adopted the workers views and organized "three-in-one" surveying teams composed of the workers, cadres, and technical personnel. They brought revolutionary publications in their pockets, relied on a "hand water-level" and two surveying poles, carried out on-the-spot selection of highway routes and

preparation of models, insuring that workers would start engineering operation within a period of three days. The completion of the highway after two months left the so-called technical "authority" speechless with surprise.

The work load for stripping the Yunnan pine trees was heavy and the workers of the repair workshop decided to manufacture stripping machines by themselves. Some people blew cold air on the scheme, saying: "The General Bureau has failed to succeed in this after making effort for ten years. You people are just beginning to fell timber and want to do big things. It's like a toad wanting to eat the meat of a swan." By way of refutation, the workers replied that: "A path is opened up by people who have walked over it, and machines are manufactured by man. Other people may not be able to turn it out, but we can. People armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought should have such an aspiration."

Li Fu-tang, a member of the Bureau revolutionary committee and an old worker, took the lead in taking part in the experiment. Without samples, they pooled their suggestions; and without materials, they gathered supplies and utilized old steel products, cutting every piece with saws and welding parts together, working day and night, experimenting again after discovering the cause of failures. After waging a battle for two months, equipment for a semi-automatic stripping machine finally emerged, raising the work efficiency by more than ten times as compared with manual operation.

The felled timber piled up higher and higher. How to rapidly move this timber downhill became an important problem for the high-speed production of timber. In accordance with the "Operational Regulations for the Forestry Industry," tractors were not permitted to collect and transport timber on steep slopes above 13 degrees. The inclination of mountains here was relatively steep; so was it possible to break through this old convention? Old tractor operator Wang Tsai who came from the forest areas in Northeast China felt very uneasy when he saw that several workers had to carry a piece of timber downhill expending heavy labor with low efficiency. He decided to tackle this problem of using tractors to collect and transport timber on steep slopes. Wang Tsai's idea was supported by the leadership of the Bureau revolutionary committee who also joined with him in trying to drive the tractor experimentally on steep slopes above 13 degrees. They summed up experience after experimenting on each section of land and adopted a number of necessary technical measures. They finally created advanced experience in safely collecting and transporting timber on steep slopes of 20-30 degrees, which was rapidly popularized in the whole forest area. Thereafter, large quantities of felled timber was continuously transported downhill in time.

During the rainy season between May and September last year, the broad revolutionary workers of the Ninglang Forest Bureau again applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking to sum up a series of experience in work operation during the rainy season. They produced 7,000 cubic meters of timber for the state, breaking with the long prevailing convention of not engaging in production in various forest areas after

the rainy season commenced on the Yunnan plateau. The provincial forest bureau has popularized their advanced experience in the forestry system of the province, scoring good results.

Display the Spirit of "Building a Fortress from Scratch," Preserve the Work Style of Arduous Struggle

During the battle of developing new forest areas, the broad workers of the Ninglang Forest Bureau have manifested the Tach'ing workers' spirit of "building a fortress from scratch" and have always preserved the work style of arduous struggle. They persisted in the principle of "placing production before livelihood," completed the building of highways, finished the construction of lumber yards and produced timber prior to the construction of living quarters.

In the first eight months of last year, the workers and their dependents made a start by themselves burning bricks and tiles, erecting earthen walls, building house frames, and constructing 5,000 square meters of living quarters by way of "building a fortress from scratch." After achieving some success, a few cadres were of the opinion that "the timber yard" has been built and timber has been produced, and we should build some presentable living quarters." As a result, more people in the forest area were talking about "building new towns in the forest area" and fewer were talking about building houses in the manner of "building a fortress from scratch."

On one occasion, Vice Chairman Chen Ko of the Bureau revolutionary committee went to a timber yard to inspect the conditions and discovered that an office building of relatively high standard was being constructed here. Some leadership members were busily preoccupied with the construction of this office building, paying little attention to the urgent production problems which had to be tackled. Chen Ko considered that this phenomenon of putting up an office building would reflect a major problem concerning whether it was possible to preserve the work style of arduous struggle in a situation of victory and whether or not to continue the revolution. After making a study, the Bureau revolutionary committee immediately held classes for studying Mao Tse-tung's thought attended by leadership members of various timber yards and subordinate units. Members of the committee organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "It is necessary for the comrades to continuously remain modest and prudent, to shun conceit and impetuousness; and it is necessary for the comrades to continuously preserve the work style of arduous struggle," and to emulate the Tach'ing workers' revolutionary spirit.

At the study classes, the Yi nationality workers who had been slaves were asked to make recollection of past suffering and think about present happiness. Class education has enabled everybody to realize that forgetting the past means betrayal. To construct the Hsiaoliang Mountain forest area, they must display the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle. Thereafter, the Tach'ing workers' spirit of "building a fortress from scratch" was preserved and developed.

Between September of last year and May of this year, the workers of the Bureau continued to build 4,000 square meters of houses by the method of "building a fortress from scratch." At present on both sides of the 100 kilometers of forest area highway, on the scattered felling grounds in the deep valleys, and at the workers' living centers here and there, there are neat, white-painted houses built in the manner of "building a fortress from scratch." Over the past one year and more since the construction of the Bureau, a total of 9,000 square meters of housing has been constructed by the method of "building a fortress from scratch," and the average construction cost per square meter was only about 20 yuan.

The climate at Hsiaoliang Mountain was cold and water supply was scarce, and the local poor and lower-middle peasants grew very few vegetables. For some time, the broad workers and dependents of the Ninglang Forest Bureau had to transport vegetables by trucks from places 300-400 kilometers away. This caused the use of a large number of motor vehicles and made the cost of food high.

The Bureau revolutionary committee studied Tach'ing's experience and resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7" Directive, aroused the workers to make use of their spare time to reclaim farm fields and organized their dependents to undertake farm and sideline production. Most of these dependents came from Northeast China and North China areas and were not accustomed to the production styles and living conditions of Hsiaoliang Mountain. At the beginning, they were short of production tools and encountered many difficulties.

The Bureau revolutionary committee organized the dependents to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and to learn the advanced deeds of the Tach'ing dependents in undertaking agricultural production. The worker's dependent Sun Hsiu-chun took the lead to organize over 30 dependents to find a number of broken hoes, made repairs and reclaimed farmland on a mountain slope. Their hands blistered and bled but they did not complain; they felt back pain and a soreness in their loins but they were not bothered by fatigue. They reclaimed a total of more than 10 mow of wasteland, and grew cabbages and turnips. They found some broken buckets and repaired them to carry water and manures; the fields were managed conscientiously. Hard labor brought about good harvest. When they supplied fresh cabbages to the forest area for the first time, the broad workers were greatly encouraged. The idea of exerting effort by themselves to provide sufficient clothing and food gradually was impressed on the people's mind and the trend to reclaim fields for farming also rapidly emerged over the entire forest area.

Over the past one year and more, the workers and dependents of the Bureau have reclaimed and cultivated 1,200 mow of land, and their crops of potatoes, corn, soybeans, cabbages, and turnips all have grown well with a total harvest of 800,000 catties. They also raised 1,200 pigs, sheep, and cattle. This not only improved the livelihood of the workers and dependents, but reduced the burden of the state, and further fostered and manifested the good ideology and good work style of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

To Emulate the Tach'ing Spirit Well, the Key Lies With the Leadership

Ninglang Forest Bureau was able to become an advanced model in learning from Tach'ing within a period of one year, and the key lies with the fact that it has a revolutionized leadership squad that closely associate with the masses. A majority of the leadership members of the Bureau revolutionary committee, work personnel and cadres of various forest grounds are transferred military personnel. They persistently took the lead in the study of Chairman Mao's works, led the struggle against self-interest and the criticism of revisionism, and took the lead in participating in collective productive labor. They strived to learn rapidly, popularize rapidly, and implement rapidly every new directive and combat order issued by Chairman Mao and by the Party Central Committee. Cadres at various levels persisted in carrying out "three togetherness" with the workers.

Chu Chuan-ching, chairman of the Bureau revolutionary committee and Army representative, suffered from severe duodenitis but joined with the workers all the year round to do battle together. He travelled all over the Hsiaoliang Mountain forest area and worked together with the worker masses. On one occasion when he and the workers were felling trees on a mountain slope suddenly a huge piece of timber rolled down from a hill. In order to insure the safety of the workers, he courageously stopped the timber with his body and was injured. His action received commendation from the masses who praised him as a "good leader."

In the course of building the new forest areas, leadership cadres of the Bureau revolutionary committee and various timber yards have all along given first priority to the education of man with Mao Tse-tung's thought. In July last year, No. 2 timber yard was increased by 60 new workers and some of them disliked the hardship of the forest area and were unhappy about their work. Then some cadres said: "It's all right for them not to work. We can fulfill the tasks even though there are fewer people."

Liu Chi-pei, secretary of the timber yard Party branch did not agree with this view. He asserted that to learn from Tach'ing, we should learn Tach'ing's basic method of educating man with Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must not merely look at the quantity of timber production but must look at the question of whether or not we have fostered personnel for building socialism. So he and several old workers worked together and studied "the three constantly read articles" jointly and had heart-to-heart talks with those several new workers who were unhappy about their work.

Ho Chi-ssu, also a Yi nationality worker, was unhappy about the forest work when he first came. Once Liu Chi-pei worked together with him and asked what his father was doing. Ho Chi-ssu said that his father had been beaten to death by a slave-owner in the old society. Liu Chi-pei immediately conducted class education on Ho Chi-ssu, elucidating the important significance of building of the Hsiaoliang Mountain timber yards in relation to the consolidation of proletarian dictatorship. Ho Chi-ssu

conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works, actively took part in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, raised his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and showed good results in production work. Soon afterward Ho Chi-ssu gloriously joined the Communist Youth League. With the assistance of Liu Chi-pei and other old workers for a period of time, those workers who had been unhappy about their work in the timber yard all showed remarkable progress. Some of them have become leaders of sections and units and some have been rated as activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the entire Bureau.

NCNA Reporter

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NATIONAL MINORITY

"I Will Closely Follow Chairman Mao in Making Revolution All My Life"

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 26, 1971)

pasang, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region, recently wrote an article entitled "i will closely follow chairman mao in making revolution all my life". excerpts from the article follow:

i was born in a slave's family in konka county, tibet. under reactionary feudal serfdom, i was a slave for nine years and lived like a beast of burden. chairman mao and the communist party saved me from slavery and nurtured me to become a communist and a responsible cadre. my mother gave birth to me, but it is the party which saved me and invincible mao tsetung thought which sustains me. i want to cheer again and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

october 1 of 1966 is the most unforgettable day of my life. as a representative of the minority nationalities, i met chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities, on the tienanmen rostrum at the peking national day celebration rally on that day. as i happily shook hands with the great teacher chairman mao, my heart pounded. there were so many things i wanted to say. with tears in my eyes, i said: "chairman mao, we the million emancipated tibetan serfs are determined to study your works, follow your teachings and always follow you in making revolution. we cordially wish you a long, long life exclamation".

for generations my forefathers were slaves under the rule of the manorial lords (the reactionary tibetan local governments, the nobility and the monastery). we had mouths but no right to speak. we had legs but no freedom of movement. the manorial lord's cattle and horses were fed garden peas and scorched barley whereas we lived on wild roots. when my mother and younger brother died of hunger, the manorial lord took my elder sister away as payment of "death tax" and forced me to become his slave. his agent viciously said to my father: "pasang was born our slave. if you dare to resist, we will put you in prison right away and take her away by tying her to the horsetail."

i was nine when i was forcibly taken to the estate of the manorial lord. i became the maid of the manorial lord's wife choma and her daughter. they beat and abused me every day. if the butter-tea i served was too hot, the vicious choma would throw it into my face. if it was cold, she would beat me with her boot. i was thrashed so hard that the pain stopped me from lying down to sleep. i had only one thread-bare tibetan robe for the severe winter. i used the few rags i mopped the floor with as mattress. it was like sleeping on ice and i would tremble with the cold. choma chanted sutras before she went to bed every day and i had to kneel behind her to massage her back. i was so tired i would sometimes doze off. choma would take a big pin from her collar and poke it into my head. blood streamed down my head and i felt dizzy. those nine years brought me to the verge of death.

one summer day in 1956, when i was 18, i was beaten unconscious by choma's daughter. a gust of cold evening wind woke me up. my body was covered with wounds and blood. i thought about our kinsmen the people's liberation army.

(tibet was peacefully liberated as early as 1950. but the democratic reform was not yet carried out in 1956 and the manorial lords continued to rule over the serfs.) i remembered a p.l.a. unit had been stationed in our village in 1954 and the armymen told us how the poor people rose to make revolution. but they soon left for another village. i was determined to escape from the estate and look for the p.l.a. at the risk of my life. the night was dark and the masters were having a drinking party. i escaped from the lair just when the masters were seeing off relatives and friends after dinner. i ran all day for my life to the mountain and in the evening i came down to pick pea leaves in the field to eat. after five days and six nights i finally found the p.l.a. ...

that was the turning point. i began to see the sun shine and live a new life. at first i became a worker. in the autumn of 1957, i was given the opportunity to study at an institute for minority nationalities in the hinterland. i studied politics and the tibetan and han languages. i began to understand many things about revolution and my class consciousness gradually rose. in may 1959 i had the honour of being admitted into the communist party of china. for several days i was so excited that i could hardly sleep. i reviewed the road i had travelled and realized that i owed everything to the education given me by the party organization. i said to myself: "pasang, you are not an ordinary emancipated slave but a vanguard fighter of the proletariat. from now on you must redouble your effort to study chairman mao's works in the course of struggle, and closely follow chairman mao in making revolution all your life."

i returned to tibet in the summer of 1959 to take part in the struggle to put down the rebellion of tibet's reactionary upper strata led by the dalai, and in the democratic reform movement to overthrow the reactionary serfdom. all this was a profound education and tempering for me.

i became chairman of the langhsien county women's association and later deputy magistrate of the county. becoming a leading cadre created many difficulties to me, but i never lost confidence. i knew that so long as i remained loyal to chairman mao and acted according to mao tsetung thought, i could overcome all difficulties, however great.

in enthusiastic response to chairman mao's great call "get organized exclamation", the poor peasants of tengmu township organized mutual-aid teams and co-operatives in 1963 and later wanted to organize a people's commune. manorial lords and agents who were not sufficiently reformed made trouble in the village. they spread rumours and carried out disruptive activities. class struggle was sharp. i went to the village with several comrades from the county to make an investigation and help the village cadres with their work. resolutely implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line, we supported the emancipated serfs in their revolutionary action and smashed the disruptive scheme of the handful of class enemies. the people's commune was organized. the once poverty-stricken tengmu township has undergone big changes. formerly 80 per cent of the people in the township were dependent on state relief grain. today the township is self-sufficient and has surplus grain to sell to the state.

in the autumn of 1965, not long after i became deputy magistrate of langhsien county, i was assigned to lead 1,500 people in building a highway. it was shock work. following chairman mao's teaching, i gave prominence to proletarian politics in my work and the project went ahead quickly. then

we hit a hard mountain slope when we were near the last stretch of the highway. scores of people blasted the slope for two weeks but progress was slow. it seemed that our work would lag behind schedule. i organized the road builders to make a conscientious study of chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". the study heightened the people's morale. we were determined and we pooled our wisdom to devise new methods. we organized a shock brigade, made concerted efforts and combined hard work with ingenious methods. we completed the work in four days.

for the past decade and more i have always kept in mind chairman mao's teaching "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the chinese people heart and soul ..." i try to carry forward the party's glorious tradition of hard struggle and forge close ties with the masses. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, i gained a deeper understanding of chirman mao's revolutionary line. i realize that political line determines everything and chairman mao's revolutionary line guarantees victory in our revolution. when the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region was set up in 1968 i was elected vice-chairman. when the langhsien county revolutionary committee was organized in 1970, i became concurrently its chairman. i often remind myself: though my position has changed, i should not change the true qualities of the working people. i must always remain loyal to chairman mao and must never waver in my determination to follow him closely in making revolution.

the whole tibetan plateau has changed. among the leading cadres at all levels in tibet are many emancipated serfs or slaves like me. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, we have matured politically. of the 15 members on the langhsien county revolutionary committee, nine are emancipated serfs. emancipated tibetan serfs and slaves are now chairmen of the revolutionary committees of the county's three districts and all the county's 26 townships.

my 72-year-old father was elected a delegate to the congress of activists of the loka administrative region, where i come from, in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. when we met, the first words he said to me were: "pasang, you must do well in arming yourself with mao tsetung thought, and wield power well for the tibetan people." i replied: "you are right, father, we mustn't forget the misery of the past now that we have healed the wounds. i will use mao tsetung thought to guide me in wielding power well."

chairman mao teaches: "the rights the people have won must never be lightly given up but must be defended by fighting." we the million emancipated tibetan serfs are determined to follow our great leader chairman mao closely, continue the revolution, always remain revolutionary, advance valiantly along the course charted by the party's ninth congress, and struggle to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and build a new socialist tibet exclamation

LOCAL PARTY CONGRESSES

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Our Party Is Advancing Vigorously

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

"our party is advancing vigorously" is the title of the august 27 editorial of the "people's daily". full text follows:

under the loving attention of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, the party congresses of the country's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (except taiwan province) have been formally held one after another and new provincial, municipal or autonomous regional committees of the party have been elected. this is a most important guarantee for continuing to strengthen party leadership and doing a better job of fulfilling the fighting tasks set forth by the party's ninth national congress and the first and second plenary sessions of the ninth party central committee. this is a great event in the political life of the comrades of the whole party and of the whole people, a magnificent result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian line on party building.

we warmly hail the successful holding of party congresses and the establishment of new party committees at various levels in the localities exclamation we hope that the party committees at all levels will raise still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and lead the masses of party members and the revolutionary masses in (boldface begins) uniting to win still greater victories (boldface ends).

the great proletarian cultural revolution is the broadest and most deep-going movement to consolidate our party in its history. during this revolution, our great leader chairman mao has given a series of very important instructions on party consolidation and party building, guiding us in making constant criticism of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on party building, in adhering to the marxist-leninist principles of party building and in stepping up party building ideologically and organizationally. through the movement of party consolidation and party building, our party has rallied all the more closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader; it has been advancing courageously and more vigorously along the road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and has been leading the people of all nationalities of the country in winning one new victory after another.

a few revolutionary committees at the provincial level were first set up in 1967. this put the question of consolidating the party organizations on the agenda. the criterion upon which our party is to be consolidated and built is a matter of principle of vital importance. chairman mao pointed out: "(boldface begins) the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy. (boldface ends)" this set the political orientation for our party consolidation and party building. the whole party has kept to this orientation and steadily eliminated the remaining pernicious revisionist influence of

the sinister book on "self-cultivation" and the six sinister "theories" (the theory of "the dying out of class struggle", the theory of "docile tools", the theory that "the masses are backward", the theory of "joining the party in order to climb up", the theory of "inner-party peace" and the theory of "merging private and public interests"), and combated the erroneous tendencies to lower the level of our party or to obscure the character of our party. the party members have strengthened their proletarian party spirit and overcome bourgeois factionalism.

when the great proletarian cultural revolution entered the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation, chairman mao made party consolidation an important phase in his great strategic plan of struggle-criticism-transformation. he pointed out: "(boldface begins) a human being has arteries and veins through which the heart makes the blood circulate, and he breathes with his lungs, exhaling carbon dioxide and inhaling fresh oxygen, that is, getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh. a proletarian party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh, for only thus can it be full of vitality. without eliminating waste matter and absorbing fresh blood the party has no vigour. (boldface ends)" chairman mao's brilliant instruction profoundly reveals the laws governing the building of the proletarian party and has theoretically armed the party members, helping them use the dialectics of inner-party contradiction more consciously and correctly do the work of getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh politically, ideologically and organizationally.

chairman mao also pointed out: "(boldface begins) every party branch must reconsolidate itself in the midst of the masses. this must be done with the participation of the masses and not merely of a few party members; it is necessary to have the masses outside the party take part in the meetings and give their comments. (boldface ends)" in line with this very important instruction, party organizations in various places have opposed the close-door tendency and persisted in the mass line. they have carried out an open-door party consolidation, placing the consolidation and building of every party branch, the education and examination of every party member, under the help and supervision of the masses. this method of party consolidation in the midst of the masses has ensured quality in consolidating the party ideologically and organizationally and forged closer links between the party and the masses.

the historical significant ninth national party congress was convened under chairman mao's personal guidance at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution had won tremendous victory. guided by the line of unity for victory of the congress, people in all parts of the country conscientiously studied the new party constitution, and the movement for consolidating and building the party was unfolded in an all-round way. during the first plenary session of the ninth party central committee, chairman mao warned the whole party, particularly the senior cadres of the party that they must be prudent and careful and must not forget oneself in a moment of excitement. speaking of some comrades from grass-roots units who were elected to the party central committee for the first time, chairman mao said: "(boldface begins) see to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or from productive labour while performing their duties. (boldface ends)" chairman mao once again sounded a warning to the whole party at a time of victory. we should firmly bear in mind chairman mao's teachings and be modest and prudent, and guard against arrogance and rashness.

after the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, chairman mao gave a series of instructions including "(boldface begins) read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism (boldface ends)" and "(boldface begins) carry out education in ideology and political line (boldface ends)". accordingly, the whole party has been criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work in a deep-going way, studying marxism-leninism, criticizing revisionism, idealism and metaphysics, opposing conceit and complacency, and correcting some wrong practices in the style of work and setting everything on the correct path. chairman mao's revolutionary line has gone deeper and deeper into the hearts of the people. with problems of the struggle between the two lines in mind, the party members have studied works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works, strengthened investigation and study, and made great achievements. the building of the party ideologically, especially the building of the leading bodies ideologically, is being raised to a new and higher level.

these instructions by chairman mao constitute a development of marxist-leninist theory on party building and are a step further in solving the problem of how the party should be built under the dictatorship of the proletariat. reviewing the process of party consolidation and party building, we can more deeply understand that only by carrying out chairman mao's proletarian line on party building, adhering to the character of the party as the vanguard organization of the proletariat, adhering to the dialectics of inner-party contradiction, adhering to the party's mass line and adhering to education in ideology and political line, can interference from both "left" and right be fought off and a further step taken in building our party into a revolutionary party armed with marxist-leninist revolutionary theory and style of work.

this party consolidation is a most profound marxist-leninist education movement. the party members have seriously studied chairman mao's thinking on party building and plunged into the great storms of mass struggle to face the world and be tempered. they have thus enhanced their consciousness of class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution. a handful of proven renegades, enemy agents, absolutely unrepentant persons in power taking the capitalist road, degenerates and alien-class elements have been cleared out of the party. advanced elements of the proletariat who have come to the fore from among the masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary armymen, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have joined the ranks of the party. the principle of the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people is carried out in leading bodies of the party at all levels; this means the inclusion in these bodies of both proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and fine party members who are middle-aged or are of the younger generation and the inclusion of new blood from workers and peasants and cadres at the grass-roots level. our party has improved its quality and expanded its ranks, and is purer and more powerful and has a greater fighting capacity than ever.

chairman mao teaches: "(boldface begins) ours is a great party, a glorious party, a correct party. this must be affirmed as a fact. but we still have shortcomings, and this, too, must be affirmed as a fact. (boldface ends)" it must not be assumed that contradictions and the struggle between the two lines will no longer exist within the party after the party consolidation and the establishment of new party committees. opposition and struggle between the two lines within the party

are the reflection inside the party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society; they will exist for a long time. in accordance with the requirements set in the new party constitution, we must take the ideological and organizational building of our party as a long-term task and take hold of it often, repeatedly and seriously so that our party will give better play to its role as the core of leadership, as the vanguard organization of the proletariat leading the people of the whole country in the great struggles for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

(boldface begins) the chinese communist party is the core of leadership of the whole chinese people. without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious. (boldface ends) once established, the new party committees at all levels must effectively strengthen centralized leadership by the party. the new party constitution stipulates that the organs of state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the people's liberation army, and the communist youth league and other revolutionary mass organizations, such as those of the workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the red guards, must all accept the leadership of the party. chairman mao has stressed this as an important organizational principle of the party on many occasions. all party members and all departments must enhance their concept of the party, place themselves under the absolute leadership of the party and reject the reactionary theory of many centres, that is, the theory of no centre. the party committees must bring into full play the role of the revolutionary committees, strengthen party leadership over economic work, over consolidating and building the communist youth league, and step up the consolidation of revolutionary mass organizations, such as those of the workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the red guards, and strengthen party leadership over them. the localities must seriously study and sum up the experience in strengthening party leadership. in line with the five requirements set in the new party constitution for primary party organizations, they must continue to grasp well the work of consolidating and building the primary party organizations and continue to strengthen the ties between the party and the revolutionary masses. all this is for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat must be achieved fully in every primary unit.

centralized leadership by the party means leadership by mao tsetung thought, leadership by chairman mao's revolutionary line. after new party committees are established, a question of prime importance remains: what ideology they use as guidance and what line they follow. leading party cadres at all levels must conscientiously study works by marx, lenin and chairman mao so that they can truly draw a clear line of demarcation between genuine and sham marxism on the plane of theory integrated with practice, raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and always keep a firm and correct political orientation. towards themselves, they must apply "(boldface begins) one divides into two (boldface ends)", daring to uphold truth and correct mistakes. they must carry forward the traditional fine style of the party, persist in taking part in collective productive labour, go among the masses, go into reality, do investigation and study in a big way, conscientiously implement and study the party's policies, and in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements consciously use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to remould their world outlook and constantly heighten their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

to strengthen centralized leadership by the party, it is imperative to conscientiously carry out the party's democratic centralism. party committees at all levels must practise "letting all people have their say" and oppose "my word is final". any issue of major importance must be discussed by the collective and different opinions must be given a serious hearing. it is necessary to continue opposing conceit and complacency, fostering modesty and prudence and strengthening the unity of the party. chief leading cadres must have largeness of mind of the proletariat, "(boldface begins) be good at uniting in our work not only with comrades who hold the same views as we but also with those who hold different views (boldface ends)". it is necessary to help veteran revolutionary cadres give play to their backbone role and to train new forces with enthusiasm so that successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat mature faster and better. it is necessary to adopt a "watch-and-help" attitude toward comrades who have committed errors, allow them to overcome these and encourage them to make amends for their previous mistakes by serving well. all the new and old cadres must learn from, respect, cooperate with and support each other and persist in using mao tsetung thought to achieve (boldface begins) unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action (boldface ends).

at present, the domestic and international situation is getting better and better. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, our party has held high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and adhered to proletarian internationalism, and has further strengthened its militant unity with genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations throughout the world and with the proletariat and oppressed peoples and nations the world over. comrades of the whole party must fully recognize the important obligations we bear and work and study even harder.

"(boldface begins) we are marching forward. (boldface ends)" "(boldface begins) our goal must be attained. (boldface ends)" "(boldface begins) our goal can certainly be attained. (boldface ends)" in the great struggles of the chinese revolution and the world revolution, our party will be built into a still greater, still more glorious and still more correct party.

FARM MACHINES

China Produces Machinery for Paddy-Fields

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

rice-growing areas in southern china are widely popularizing the use of machinery in paddy-fields in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization".

these areas have made such machines suited to local conditions by firmly relying on the masses.

irrigation, cultivation, plant protection and threshing have been mechanized or semi-mechanized in many places on the banks of rivers and lakes and in rolling and hilly areas. rice-transplanting machines have become popular in ever wider areas. rice-harvesters are being used on an experimental basis.

rice is one of china's main food crops. with the expansion of both single- and double-cropping rice acreage, the need for mechanization becomes more and more pressing. the commune members want more machines to free themselves from centuries-old manual labour so that they can devote more energy to intensive farming, raise rice yield and make still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

mechanization of rice growing has been stressed in china for some years and especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution. party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the rice-growing areas have made over-all plans and strengthened leadership over the work. emphasis is laid on producing mechanized and semi-mechanized implements adapted to local conditions by simple methods and on improving them step by step.

over the past year and more, the revolutionary masses of taihe county in kiangsi province have turned out machines of their own devising to equip the local farm machinery plants and workshops, which number more than 20 at the county level and 47 at the commune and brigade levels. these enterprises make and repair small tractors, diesel engines, pumps, rice-transplanters, threshers and other farm machines and implements.

in mienyang county in hupeh province, most of the paddy-fields have been wrested from lakes. the mud is knee-deep which makes it difficult for tractors or even buffaloes to work. but the masses there have overcome this difficulty by turning out mechanized ploughing boats, which have a simple structure and are easy to make and operate. there are now more than 2,200 such boats in the county. thus 30 per cent of the lake-fields is ploughed by machines.

new progress in the mechanization of rice growing has been reported from kiangsi, kiangsu, shanghai, chekiang, fukien, kwangtung, hupeh and other major rice-growing areas over the past few years. by combining indigenous and modern methods, giving full play to the enthusiasm of the masses and making full use of local manpower and other resources, these areas have produced and popularized large numbers of rice-transplanters, cultivators, harvesters, threshers, pumps and other farm machines. these, in general, are small and light and have a simple structure, but they are efficient and easy to operate.

the development of small iron and steel plants, coal mines, machinery plants and hydro-electric power stations in many areas has facilitated mechanization of farming. more than 800 such enterprises have been built by yunsiem county, hunan province, and its communes and brigades through their own efforts. they have helped to produce farm machines of many types and in large numbers.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets Austrian Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, today met and had a friendly conversation with rudolf sallinger, president of the austrian federal economic chamber, and all the members of the austrian economic delegation he is leading. minister pai hsiang-kuo feted the austrian guests.

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Bahrain Amir Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

isa bin sulman al khalifa, amir of the state of bahrain, sent a message on august 24 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, thanking him for his congratulations and recognition of the state of bahrain on behalf of chinese government and people on the occasion of the proclamation of independence of the state of bahrain. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china
peking

it was with great pleasure and satisfaction that we received your kind message conveying on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people your congratulations on the occasion of the proclamation of independence and your recognition of the state of bahrain. on behalf of the government and people of bahrain, i would like to convey to you our sincere thanks and warmest wishes for the continued prosperity of the great chinese people. may the relations of friendship and cooperation continue to develop between our two countries.

isa bin sulman al khalifa
amir of the state of bahrain

august 24, 1971
bahrain

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Student and Youth Visiting Group of Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

the 18-member student and youth visiting group of the society for anglo-chinese understanding with tim megarry as its head and sally reynolds as its deputy head left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

seeing the group off at the railway station were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned hsing jen-hsien, hsi chen-huan and hsu chung-ching.

the visiting group arrived in china on july 27. it visited peking, shanghai, nanking, chingkangshan, anyuan and chengchow and linhsien county of honan province and was warmly welcomed by the masses in these places.

British Minister for Aerospace, Department of Trade and Industry, Meets Chinese Vice Minister for Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English London, Aug. 25, 1971)

frederick corfield, british minister for aerospace, department of trade and industry, met chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, here today and had a friendly talk with him.

li wen-cheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the chinese charge d'affaires in britain, was present on the occasion.

chou hua-min arrived here today while heading the chinese government trade delegation on its way to guyana for a friendly visit.

British Minister for Aerospace Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Delegation for Tele-Communications Cooperation

(NCNA-English London, Aug. 24, 1971)

frederick corfield, british minister for aerospace, department of trade and industry, gave a government reception here today in honour of the visiting chinese delegation for cooperation in tele-communications with chung fu-hsiang as its leader and li chao-chi as its deputy leader.

about 160 people were present at the reception, including officials from the foreign and commonwealth office, the

departments of trade and industry, the department of posts and tele-communications and the post office as well as many personages from industrial and trade circles.

li wen-cheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the chinese charge d'affaires here, also attended the reception.

the chinese delegation arrived here by plane from santiago, chile, on the morning of august 22.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Special Envoy Ieng Sary Honored at Grand Banquet Presided Over by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Given by Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

presided over by samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, a grand banquet was given here this evening by samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth to warmly welcome mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the r.g.n.u.c. and n.u.f.c. madame norodom sihanouk princess monique attended the banquet.

others in the seats of honour were:

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.c.c. central committee; wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; and comrades lin chia-mei, yu li-chun and hsu han-ping;

army general o jin u, leader of the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea and chief of general staff of the korean people's army; lieutenant general o guk ryol, deputy leader of the delegation and commander of the k.p.a. air force; and kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and

laotian friends general and madame nuon mongkhunvilay.

the banquet was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. huge portraits of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao hung side by side in the banquet hall. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and the people's republic of china. the banquet began with the band playing the national anthems of china and cambodia.

samdech sihanouk spoke at the banquet (full text of his speech is released separately). he introduced to all present an eminent member of the khmer resistance, special envoy ieng sary who arrived in peking recently and was accorded a very warm applause and welcome. special envoy ieng sary then spoke at the banquet (full text of his speech is released separately). premier chou en-lai also spoke at the banquet (full text of his speech is released separately).

the banquet was permeated with a friendly atmosphere of unity for struggle of the cambodian people with the people of china, viet nam, laos and korea. the hosts and guests proposed toasts to the great victories of the cambodian people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, to the great victories of the three indochinese peoples in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, to the common victories of the people of the world in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys, to the constant development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of cambodia and china, to the ever-lasting revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos, and to the daily consolidation of the anti-imperialist united front of cambodia, china, viet nam, laos and korea.

attending the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress nsieh fu-min, chi fang, lo shu-chang and lin chiao-chih;

leading members of the various departments of the chinese people's liberation army hsiao ching-kuang, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, wang hung-kun, kuang jen-hung, chang nan-shang, li chung-chi, tsai cheng-wen and yuan hua-ping;

leading members of the departments concerned of the c.p.c. central committee and the government, and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, li chiang, liu ta-yu, kuo lu, chang kuo-min, wang meng, ting hsi-lin, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, lu ying and ti fu-tsai; chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling.

attending were:

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c. and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., chan youran, minister of popular education and youth of the r.g.n.u.c. and member of the political bureau of

the central committee of the n.u.f.c., thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the r.g.n.u.c. and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the r.g.n.u.c. and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., and madame duong sam ol, keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the r.g.n.u.c. and alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., and

princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech sihanouk; madame kou roun; samdech sihanouk's sons and daughter prince norodom yuvaneath, princess norodom roeungsy, prince norodom sihamoni and prince norodom norindrapong; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the cambodian head of state, and madame sisowath methavi; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame van piny; cambodian ambassador to china ker meas; and cambodian ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea ang kim knoan, and madame ang kim knoan.

diplomatic envoys of various countries concerned attended the banquet.

Social Envoy Ieng Sary's Speech at Banquet in His Honor

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia, at the welcome banquet here this evening presided over by samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and given by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of n.u.f.c. and prime minister of r.g.n.u.c.:

respected samdech head of state, chairman of the national united front of cambodia,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the nufc and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

on behalf of the interior part of the royal government of national union of cambodia and on behalf of our valiant people and fighters who are waging with determination the heroic struggle against the american imperialist aggressors and their valets, i express my profound gratitude to the two samdeches for having condescended to preside over and organize this magnificent banquet. this is a great honour which the two samdeches have condescended to accord me on the occasion of my arrival from the forefront of the fight against american imperialist aggressors and their valets. this banquet is a vivid testimony, among other things, of the firm determination to struggle on the part of the two samdeches, the political bureau and the r.g.n.u.c. steadfastly and closely united in the resolute struggle of

our people and our fighters at home. this precious testimony will certainly give a new and immense encouragement to the heroic struggle of our people and the fighters of the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia.

the two samdechs have condescended to permit me to address to our distinguished guests present here.

your excellency respected premier mr. chou en-lai,

excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen, dear friends,

on this happy occasion, allow me to express my profound and warm thanks to your excellency and to you all, distinguished guests, for the great honour and the concrete evidence of militant solidarity and militant and fraternal friendship as well as the sympathy that you have been so kind to show to our people and to our fighters of p.a.f.n.l.c. your high presence here is a precious encouragement to the struggle of our people and our fighters.

respected samdech head of state and neak moneang,

respected samdech penn nouth and madame,

your excellency respected premier mr. chou en-lai,

excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen and dear friends,

in the past year and more, in their heroic struggle for national liberation against the american imperialist aggressors and their valets, under the banner of the n.u.f.c. presided over by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the valiant khmer people have won brilliant victories of strategic significance in all fields. eight tenths of the national territory with nearly 5 million inhabitants have been completely liberated. an entirely new people's power is born there with the mission of building a new life for the people of new cambodia.

proceeding from their initiative and offensive position, the fighters of our p.a.f.n.l.c. are now continuing without respite their attacks against the enemy who is compelled to entrench itself in phnom penh and some urban centres.

the victories which have been achieved underline the leaping development of the khmer revolution. the p.a.f.n.l.c. have developed rapidly by leaps and bounds to a very high level in the fight, both in quantity and quality, both from the viewpoint of political consciousness and from the viewpoint of combat technique. the three kinds of armed forces -- guerrillas, regional forces and regular forces -- are most closely linked among themselves, fighting the enemy on several fronts, wiping them out in very large numbers and mastering the situation completely.

the enemy's bitter military defeats during the last dry season have plunged the american imperialists and their valets lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann into a still deeper impasse and thrown them into a still more untenable political situation. not only are they not able to realize their plan for reassembling the population in the strategic hamlets and for recruiting them by force into their puppet army, but on the contrary, they are politically isolated to a very high degree inside as well as outside cambodia. the

clique of valets lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh are tearing each other to pieces and slaughtering each other. the defeats of the american imperialists and their running dogs in camoodia and in indochina during the last dry season have been glaring.

however, by their aggressive and obdurate nature, the american imperialists and their valets of saigon and phnom penh are not willing to admit their bitter defeats. at present, they are engineering in all fields, everywhere and in all forms, manoeuvres for realizing their criminal designs aimed at continuing their aggression against cambodia and at subjugating the khmer people. in the military field, they have made preparations to launch attacks against our liberated zone. in the political and diplomatic fields, the american imperialists have ordered their valets and accomplices to engineer manoeuvres aimed at resolving the khmer problem by negotiation or by a compromise so as to gain a moment's respite and to deceive the khmer people and international opinion. in doing so they want to wash their blood-stained hands. equally, the puppets of phnom penh are playing a pernicious comedy with a view to creating a "constitution" and staging "elections" in order to try to make the khmer people and international opinion believe that their fascist regime is placed on legal bases and emanates from the people's will. all these subversive manoeuvres are aimed at sowing discord within the n.u.f.c.

educated by a long and rich tradition of struggle for the defence of their fundamental national rights, the heroic khmer people have resolutely shattered one after another all the perfidious manoeuvres of the american imperialists, their valets and their accomplices. filled with determination and closing their ranks in the relentless attacks against the enemy without retreat and without accepting any compromise, the khmer people and their valiant p.a.f.n.l.c. will continue to launch offensives to deal still heavier blows at the aggressors until complete victory. for national salvation, there is but one and unique road: this is a revolutionary war under the banner of the n.u.f.c. between the patriots and traitors, the line of demarcation is very clear. all the patriots have rallied themselves around the n.u.f.c.; all the traitors have taken the side of the american imperialists and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh puppet clique. the search for a third force or of a solution of compromise is nothing but illusion and will only bring to their authors bitterness, shame and bloodshed. as firmly emphasized by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, "the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. will never accept an international conference or a cease-fire 'in place', still less a partition of cambodia or a political compromise under the deceitful signboard of 'national reconciliation' or 'national coalition' with the traitors of phnom penh", valets of the american imperialists. our people and fighters possess a very clear view on these problems. that is why, surmounting all kinds of difficulties and making all sacrifices, at present as well as in the future, demanded by the revolutionary war of national and people's liberation, the valiant khmer people and their valiant fighters will develop still further their revolutionary heroism, strengthen their determination to fight and continue to launch offensives against the enemy to smash the aggression of the american imperialists and their saigon puppets, to overthrow the regime of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique, to liberate completely the sacred national territory and to build a new, independent, sovereign, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous cambodia in its territorial integrity.

the essential reasons for the victories of our people are twofold.

the first essential reason is that the n.u.f.c., which has widely and solidly united all the patriotic classes and social strata of the country on the basis of worker-peasant alliance, has a correct and wise leadership, conforms to a correct political line, and relies on the heroic p.a.f.n.l.c. taught by their own experience acquired at the price of blood and sweat, our people have decided to firmly apply the slogans: "independence, be the master of the situation, be the master of the soil, rely on one's own efforts, be determined to take the national destiny into the hand".

in my capacity as special envoy of the interior part of the r.g.n.u.c., of our people and our fighters, i have the pride and joy to emphasize before your excellencies, before you, ladies and gentlemen and dear friends, the complete identity of views in the conception, position and attitude towards all the above-mentioned problems among the resistants of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. both inside and outside the country, from the two samdechs down to all the khmer fighters and people. the complete identity of views on the direction of the revolutionary war of national and people's liberation and on the building of a new cambodia constitutes a very powerful factor for the present struggle of our people till total victory.

our valiant people and valiant fighters respectfully admire the great patriotism and the most resolute determination which animate at all times samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.c., and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. the two samdechs have raised very high the banner of national independence and struggle against the american imperialists and their valets. the two samdechs have worked with vigour to contribute effectively to the revolutionary war of the khmer people. the khmer people recognize only samdech norodom sihanouk as the head of state of cambodia. the khmer people recognize only the r.g.n.u.c. with samdech penn nouth as the prime minister and mr. khieu samphan as the deputy prime minister. the r.g.n.u.c. is the sole and unique legal and legitimate government of cambodia.

the 18 january 1971 appeal of samdech norodom sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, the political bureau and the r.g.n.u.c. is a powerful echo of the historic declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk dated 23 march 1970 and is a stout crystallization of the determination of the khmer people to fight.

another reason for our victories is our powerful and very firm militant solidarity with the heroic fraternal peoples of viet nam and laos on the basis of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. the khmer people are determined to develop this militant solidarity, shoulder to shoulder, against our common enemies the american imperialists. this militant solidarity is being strengthened with each passing day and has gone through all kinds of tests.

the glorious people's republic of china and the great chinese people have contributed powerfully to our struggle as our vast rear area and a very reliable support base. the militant and fraternal solidarity and friendship between the peoples of cambodia and china are manifested in the stirring facts of the struggle against their common enemies the american imperialists. the great chairman mao, the chinese government and the heroic chinese people have given our struggle immense and effective support and assistance in all fields and in all forms, moral, political and material. such assistance of the people's republic of china is very important factor in the victory of our struggle.

the heroic korean people and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by marshal kim il sung have also extended important and multifarious support and assistance to our struggle.

the great militant solidarity of the revolutionary peoples of cambodia, china, viet nam, laos and korea is a concrete reality of the asia of today and will completely repel the aggression by the american imperialists. the anti-imperialist front of the five asian countries is being strengthened with each passing day as demanded by the struggle against the american imperialists and the japanese militarists.

in their fight, the khmer people have equally benefitted from the aid and support given by the governments of other friendly countries. the governments and peoples of these friendly anti-imperialist countries resolutely stand on the side of the khmer people in recognizing the r.g.n.u.c. as the sole and unique legal and legitimate government of cambodia. i must emphasize that in the present circumstances of their struggle, our people consider that recognition of the r.g.n.u.c. constitutes the most precious aid and the most powerful support to their fight for national salvation.

finally, all the justice-and-loving peoples in the world, including the american people, stand on the side of the khmer people and, as a matter of fact, support their struggle.

all those whom we have just mentioned above are also important factors for our victories. we will always keep them in our memory and would like to express here our profound gratitude to the friendly governments and peoples.

your excellency respected premier mr. chou en-lai,
dear chinese friends,

cambodia and china, the khmer and chinese peoples are intimate friends of long standing. at present, the militant solidarity between our two countries and two peoples has been raised to an unprecedented level. the khmer people rejoice over, admire and wish to congratulate the fraternal chinese people on the great victories they have achieved in socialist construction under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao. the great cultural revolution led personally by chairman mao has brought great and important benefits to the chinese people. all these great victories not only constitute a valuable encouragement but also an unparalleled contribution to the struggle of our people. we have the firm conviction that the valiant chinese people will further achieve other important victories under the unrivalled leadership of chairman mao assisted by vice-chairman lin piao.

it is with these profound sentiments that i raise my glass and drink a toast:

-- to the militant unity and firm determination to fight and defeat the american imperialist aggressors, their saigon valets and the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique, on the part of our valiant people and the valiant fighters of our p.a.f.n.l.c. under the banner of the n.u.f.c. presided over by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk;

-- to the militant solidarity and revolutionary fraternity between the khmer, vietnamese and laotian peoples;

-- to the militant, fraternal and ever-lasting solidarity and friendship between the khmer and chinese peoples, between cambodia and the people's republic of china;

--to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist front of the five countries, cambodia, china, viet nam, laos and korea;

-- to the great common victory of the peoples of the world over imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and japanese militarism;

-- to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk and neak moneang;

-- to the health and long life of samdech penn nouth and madame;

-- to the health and long life of his excellency

chairman mao tsetung and his excellency vice-chairman lin piao;

-- to the health and long life of his excellency premier chou en-lai and their excellencies the other chinese leaders;

-- to the health of their excellencies messrs. heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present here; and

-- to the health of ladies and gentlemen and all our dear friends present here.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet given here this evening by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, in honour of special envoy ieng sary:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

respected mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia,

distinguished guests from cambodia,

comrades and friends,

today, we are very much honoured and pleased to attend this grand banquet at the invitation of head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia samdech penn nouth to express warm welcome to mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia, who has come from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

in the excellent situation of the cambodian and other indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, special envoy mr. ieng sary has come to peking from the forefront of battle to report their work to head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and prime minister penn nouth. this is of very great significance to the strengthening of the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation. the coming of special envoy mr. ieng sary will certainly further promote the firm unity of the cambodian people and the national united front of cambodia and at the same time is a heavy blow to all the rumours and slanders spread by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. with immense excitement, we join our cambodian friends in expressing the warmest welcome to special envoy mr. ieng sary.

special envoy mr. ieng sary has brought to the chinese people the happy tidings of victory and militant friendship of the cambodian people, which are a tremendous support and encouragement to the chinese people now engaged in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the chinese people will learn from the fraternal cambodian people and pay respect to the heroic cambodian people.

the chinese people are determined to follow the teachings of their great leader chairman mao and pledge themselves to provide powerful backing to the three peoples of indochina and give firm support to the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos in carrying through to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the three peoples of indochina are sure to win exclamation

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the great victory of the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great victory of the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china, cambodia, viet nam, laos and korea,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

to the health of special envoy mr. ieng sary,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from cambodia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Samdech Sihanouk Sponsors Song and Dance Soiree by Junior Members of NUFC in Honor of Chinese Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, sponsored a song and dance soiree performed by junior members of the n.u.f.c. here this evening in honour of chinese leaders.

attending the soiree were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

accompanying the chinese leaders at the soiree were samdech and madame norodom sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the r.g.n.u.c. and n.u.f.c.

prince norodom sihamoni, prince norodom norindrapong and other junior members of the n.u.f.c. gave performances of songs and dances in praise of the great victories of the cambodian people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the friendship between the people of cambodia and china and between the people of cambodia and korea. prince norodom yuvaneath was an accompanist. 2)

tientsin literary and art workers assisted them in the performance.

the excellent performance was warmly applauded. after the performance, comrades chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng, chang chun-chiao, yeh chien-ying and kuo mo-jo mounted the stage in the company of samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary to cordially shake hands with the performers and warmly congratulate them on their successful performance and present them with a basket of flowers.

attending the soiree were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including han nien-lung, liu chia-mei, yu li-chun, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, liu ching-tang, liu chun, wang chen, wang hai-jung, kang mao-chao and yang ling.

present were ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak, chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, keat chhon and thiounn prasith; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech sihanouk; samdech sihanouk's daughter princess norodom roeungsy; wife of prince norodom yuvaneath; madame pemme peang, mother of madame sihanouk, princess monique; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the cambodian head of state, and madame sisowath methavi; van piny, second vice-foreign minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame van piny; cambodian

ambassador to china ker meas; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and madame ang kim khoan; and other cambodian friends in peking.

CAMBODIA

26th Message to Khmer Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued his 26th message to the khmer nation (part one) here on august 24. full text of the message reads:

dear compatriots,

in my 26th message to our nation, i take it as my duty to draw the attention of the buddhist monks, intellectuals, functionaries, militarymen, youth and other citizens living in the anti-national and anti-popular "republic" of phnompenh, to the infernal nature of the recent trip of the super-traitor sisowath sirik matak, his family and courtiers to the united states of america, and the catastrophic consequences of the trip to our country.

as these catastrophic consequences are numerous, i will also talk to you about it in the coming weeks.

today, i am talking to you only about the intolerable contrast between the pleasure which sirik matak and his suite enjoy in their trip to america and the terrible calamities suffered by the khmer peasants, who were deliberately betrayed by the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang to the soldiery from saigon (the nguyen van thieu gang).

first of all, it is important that all my compatriots should pay attention to the revelations made by the associated press in the following cable from california dated august 8, 1971: "sirik metak... arrived in los angeles from phnompenh friday and spent the weekend visiting the area's tourist attractions.... matak met mickey mouse sunday at disneyland.... the meeting took place at city hall in the 160-acre amusement park, where matak spent the morning with an official party of 20 and a state department official, a disneyland spokesman said. actors dressed up as mickey mouse and other famous cartoon characters lined up to greet matak and his party. among those with matak were his wife, six grandchildren, two sons sisowath chariya and captain sisowath siriratn,... foreign minister koun wick and several newsmen, the spokesman said."

since march 18, 1970, lon nol, sirik matak and their gang have never ceased to treat the masses of the people living under the yoke of their illegal and bloodthirsty "republic" with intolerable contempt.

the very expensive trip of sirik matak with his very numerous suite to the u.s.a. is a new example of the odious and inadmissible nature of this contempt. in fact, the whole world knows that cambodia has been plunged by the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang into the most bloody and most destructive of wars, and the khmer people, into the worst

calamities and sufferings in their history. at the time when the masses of the people living under the yoke of the fascist regime are being persecuted in many districts by the soldiery of nguyen van thieu, sirik matak, his wife, his children, even his grandchildren and several members of the phnompenh gang (including some rotten newsmen whose national conscience is completely lost to the temptation of u.s. dollars) are wantonly squandering the money of the khmer people to treat themselves to a sumptuous trip of pleasure to the u.s.a., the hawaiian islands, japan and thailand and acting as "multi-millionaire tourists" at hollywood exclamation

sirik matak and his dependants are pleased to be applauded in disneyland by the american cinema artists, but how can the american multi-millionaires of hollywood not "thank" these vile traitors who have sold cambodia and the khmer youth (as cannon-fodder) to the u.s. imperialists?

as samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, pointed out correctly in a recent message to our nation, those of our citizens, secular or religious, who continue to cooperate voluntarily with lon nol and sirik matak, the worst enemies of the khmer people, are really committing an unpardonable crime against our fatherland.

i request the monks, intellectuals, functionaries, militarymen, youth and other patriotic citizens living in the dirty and charlatanic "republic" of phnompenh to examine seriously their conscience before such contempt and inadmissible insult of sirik matak and his gang to our desperate and extremely unfortunate men and women peasants, as proved once again recently by the following cables of the big u.s. and french press which i present to you in chronological order:

-- a.f.p. july 29, 1971: "... in the province of prey veng where south vietnamese units are operating, numerous khmer peasant families have fled... in order to escape the ransacking and bombing of the (u.s.-saigon) air force...."

-- u.p.i. july 30 -- special report by alan dawson: "... (there were)... 'deliberate acts of savagery' by south-vietnamese soldiers against cambodian civilians last march.... the 'principal extortions'... included murder, rape, theft, looting and pillage in four cambodian provinces.... south vietnamese officers based in cambodia have generally adopted a paternalistic attitude toward the (lon nol) government army that reminds... of... american involvement in vietnam. south vietnam's army... often gives the attitude of the... patron.... said a recent (phnompenh newspaper) editorial: 'the aim... (of) the south-vietnamese ... is to swallow cambodian territory and to be (our) masters....'"

-- a.f.p. august 2: "the a.f.p. correspondent who made his way last week through highway no. 1 till svay rieng, heard many khmer officers complaining about the attitude of some south-vietnamese units behaving as if they were 'in a conquered country'. some seemed to be more preoccupied by the behaviour of their 'allies' than the attacks of the adversary. to avoid their crops being looted by the south vietnamese as happened last year... the villagers had put their crops under the protection of the monks in the temples. south-vietnamese soldiers, declared a khmer officer, went to look for rice wherever there are, that is to say, in the temples.... the extortions practised... by the south vietnamese troops in cambodia (are) arrests, destruction of villages, theft and rape.... public opinion is indignant more and more openly in phnompenh.... it is however difficult to find a

solution to this problem, so long as the khmer army (of lon nol) is not in a position to carry out alone all the operations against 'the enemy'...."

-- a.f.p. august 3: "col. kas chuon... said here (in svay rieng) today: 'most of the inhabitants have been maltreated... by "friendly" forces, that is to say, south-vietnamese.... last weekend, local commander sosthene fernandez received complaints concerning several cases of rape by south-vietnamese troops in the kampot area southwest of phnompenh'."

-- u.p.i. august 3: "... (there were)... complaints by cambodian officers that elements of a 2,000-man south-vietnamese operation near kompong-trach had committed numerous acts of rape, torture and thievery.... in kompong trabek... cambodian villagers (have) been forcibly removed from their homes and housed in squalid refugee camps,... although there (is) no reason to believe they were communists."

-- u.p.i. august 4: "the local authorities of kompong trabek, about 85 km to the south-east of phnompenh, said that at least 5,000 villagers in the vicinity had poured into the county town to take refuge there. it seems that the number of refugees is going to increase rapidly in the next few days. all the refugees talked about the rape, cruelty, looting and theft committed by the south vietnamese soldiers against the cambodian civilians. an old man told alan dawson that he had left his village of phum cham, 17 km to the south of kompong trabek, because prosperous not long ago, it is now "a desert". the same man said that last sunday, the south-vietnamese billeted outside the village, amused themselves by shooting with a mortar at the village. a shell fell on a house, killing four civilians. other refugees said that under the pretext of searching for hidden weapons, the south-vietnamese did not hesitate to desecrate temples and steal the precious articles there. an old woman refugee said to the journalists that the south-vietnamese soldiers menaced her with their bayonets so as to be able to carry off her rings and ear-rings. another woman said that her brother had been struck in the face with a rifle butt because he told the south-vietnamese that he had no money."

-- a.f.p. august 4, cable signed by r.p. paringaux: "... the south-vietnamese soldiers arrived at our villages. they menaced us with their weapons and began to rob, putting everything of value in their vehicles. they often destroyed what they could not take away and sacked our houses. when we implored them on our knees, they struck us. sometimes they pushed young women aside and raped them. then they left for other villages without even inquiring about the vietcong."

this description of the daily extortions practised by certain groups of south-vietnamese soldiers operating in cambodia was repeated to the a.f.p. correspondent nearly in the same way tens of times on wednesday by cambodian villagers who took refuge in kompong trabek on highway no. 1 in the province of prey veng.

hundreds of families arrived in the vicinity of this small straggling village surrounded by rice-fields a week ago, running away from their villages and the south-vietnamese operations which are going on between the border of the delta and phnompenh-saigon highway no. 1. some families walked several days and nights driving before them the buffaloes they had saved, but the operations are continuing and the south-vietnamese are now "ransacking" further to the east, in the region of the "parrot's beak". with their feeble means and staggering economy, the khmer authorities could not do much with these homeless people....

mr. him nouk, a 50-year-old cambodian villager, said that he fled with his family together with the majority of the 5,000 inhabitants of the big village of cham near the south vietnamese frontier when the soldiers of the "allies" arrived. he had walked three days and three nights.

he said, "i'm much more afraid of the south vietnamese soldiers than the vietcong. the vietcongs pass the village sometimes in groups of about a hundred men. they ask for food.... without violence, they take rice, coconut and dried fish. they steal nothing...."

when questioning the villagers, one can hear almost everywhere such remarks which distinguish clearly between the behaviour of the south vietnamese soldiers and that of the vietcong-north vietnamese.... many have suffered from the violence of the soldiers of the south. "we'll not return to our villages until... the south vietnamese are no longer there," they said.

a little distance away in a crowd of refugees an old woman is stretching out her hands imploringly. she is speaking furiously and volubly to the interpreter. she has also come from the village of cham. the south vietnamese soldiers arrived there silently. they began to pillage. the old woman had gold bracelets, a necklace and ear-rings. a group of soldiers seized them away. she protested and begged. the soldiers pricked her with bayonets. her brother had no money to give them and was disfigured by a blow with the rifle butt.

in a few hours, the afp correspondent collected similar proofs. a young khmer captain who commanded an operation in the nearby rice-fields walked over and said: "you see the temple over there. the south vietnamese said a few days ago that vietcong weapons were hidden there. we tried to convince them that there was nothing there except the rice belonging to the villagers. still, they went in to look for weapons which, of course, they did not find, but they left with the rice. we can do nothing. (here)..., it is the same as the fifth military region in south viet nam."

"a few kilometres south of the highway, the fighting was going on on wednesday and families of refugees continued to arrive at kompong trabek with empty hands."

-- u.p.i. august 5, by alan dawson: "thousands of cambodians have fled their homes... complaining of atrocities by the vietnamese troops.... the area south of kompong trabek is totally controlled by south vietnamese, and no cambodian troops operate there."

-- a.f.p. august 6, cable dispatched from chipou by jean jacques cazaux: "the successive offensives launched by the south vietnamese in cambodia since mid-july ... have achieved little from the military point of view. on the other hand, they have led to a massive exodus of the rural cambodian population from the province of svay rieng.

"in the small town of chipou, several kilometres from the frontier, at the 'exhibition' of captured weapons organized by the command of the advanced post of operation 'toan thang', there were only half a dozen rifles..., a machine-gun... on wheels and three helmets.....

"on the other hand, the outskirts of the village are encumbered with refugees who had put several bags on a cart and left their land to the rangers, infantry and armed units of the south vietnamese army which was recklessly ransacking

the deserted region south of highway no. 1 crossing the 'parrot's beak' in search of an adversary who... once again had disappeared.

"since july 28, 3,500 men have invaded the vast stretches of rice-fields in helicopters. they drove in armoured-cars on the paddy-fields day after day, encircled every small wood, searched one by one the small abandoned houses, razed with cannon suspicious hamlets before surrounding them, stayed for several hours and then departed.

"rice-fields, like the houses, were abandoned in a hurry. ploughs were left near the small dikes like sheaves of rice on the edge of the fields. there will be no transplanting this year.

"'above all, do not think that we do not feel all the damages sustained by the population,' explained a young lieutenant of the armoured troops. 'i know that our armoured cars passed through again and again the rice-fields and crushed the rice. we could do nothing about it, except to say that the harvest will be lost again this year.'"

"for the armoured cars only go through the rice-fields and avoid the small gravel paths crossing the countryside which may have been mined. halting on the roadside with several buffaloes around them, the peasants look at the armoured cars ploughing deep furrows in the dikes from which water flows out....

"as to the khmer army (of lon nol), it does not intervene...."

-u.p.i. august 10, by alan dawson: " nearly 50,000 cambodian villagers have fled their homes in the past three weeks because of ... south-vietnamese troop 'atrocities' .... newsmen ... watched south-vietnamese troops arrest, tie and blindfold cambodian men at the highway one village of prasaut, claiming they were vietcong."

every truly patriotic cambodian, even if he is a monk, could not stand by with folded arms before these indescribable calamities of our peasants, men and women, whom lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann and their gang deliberately let the soldiers of saigon persecute as they wish by unjustly labelling them as "vietcong". american journalists themselves admit in their cables that these so-called "vietcong" are in fact unarmed khmer peasants.

on a section of the national highway no. 1 between chipou-prasaut and kompong trabek alone, according to the estimate of american journalists, in the beginning of august, 50,000 khmer peasants, men and women, were driven out of their villages, houses and rice-fields and were deprived of their other properties by the troops of nguyen van thieu which were officially invited by lon nol-sirik matak to come to occupy a part of our country and to "protect" their infernal, anti-national and anti-popular "republic".

today, the number of our compatriots thus deprived of all their properties and driven out of their villages, communes and districts by the saigon troops -- officially invited by the "republic" of phnompenh -- has greatly exceeded one million. the "minister" of propaganda of lon nol-sirik matak admitted to a.f.p. (phnompenh, august 10) that "emergency supplies distributed by the cambodian red cross were far

from adequate but that it was hard to do more because of the economic difficulties facing the (lon nol republic) and the need to care for several hundred thousand refugees elsewhere in the (lon nol republic) at the same time."

when leaving phnompenh for washington, the super-traitor sirik matak lied to the monks and those under his domination that he was going to see his big boss richard nixon in order to seek together with him means to "restore peace" in cambodia and to "prevent" the saigon troops from further persecuting the khmer peasants, men and women.

the monks, intellectuals, militarymen, functionaries, youth and other citizens who claim to be patriotic and yet are willing to remain under the yoke of lon nol and sirik matak should be aware that the war was created by the putschists of march 18, 1970, and that if they have the courage to overthrow these putschists and drive u.s. imperialism out of phnompenh, this war will end ipso facto. they should also know that none other than the lon nol-sirik matak gang is responsible for the annexation of a part of our country and the persecution of our peasants, men and women, by the saigon troops. they should in no way forget that when norodom sihanouk was head of state in phnompenh, the saigon regime and its army dared not touch either the territorial integrity of cambodia or our people living in sovereignty in their villages. are they so amnesic as to forget that it is lon nol and his gang who insisted that the thieu-ky troops should never withdraw from cambodia?

compatriots, these traitors who are worse than vile beasts have the impudence to tell you that they did protest "many times" to their no. 2 masters thieu-ky against the crimes committed by the saigon troops against our peasants, men and women.

compatriots, if you are really patriots, you should not let these traitors insult further our people with this justification of "protests". these "protests" have been going on for a year and a half already only to make the situation of our peasants, men and women, more miserable and desperate and multiply endlessly the number of persons persecuted. compatriots, you should recall that the traitors justified their putsch of march 18, 1970, by their promises to bring our people to "paradise". now that they have plunged our people into hell, are you going to allow them to continue their inexpiable crimes?

our peasants themselves said to french and american journalists: "formerly, that is at the time of sihanouk, their villages were flourishing. today, they have become deserts."

is that a "paradise" -- under the slogan of "happiness-prosperity"?

if lon nol and sirik matak were really patriots, they should give up the power in face of such an ignominious and total defeat.

but, instead of doing this, they cling to the coattails of thieu and ky, not to mention nixon, so that the troops of the latter may continue to protect their dirty "government", giving these troops complete freedom in annexing khmer land and eliminating the khmer owners of this land by real genocide.

the problem of crimes committed by the troops of saigon against our people is very simple.

if lon nol, sirik matak and their gang renounce officially the armed protection of their "republic" by that of saigon, this would suffice to make the saigon troops withdraw from cambodia.

according to the propaganda of phnompenh, some of our monks in phnompenh and even samdech head of the monanikay sect congratulated sirik matak and wished him success (sic) in his mission to washington.

i have the duty to draw the attention of these "venerables" and of all those living in the "republic" of phnompenh to the fact that in washington, sirik matak went beyond all limits of treason and crime against his country and his people because he did not hesitate to beg nixon, first, to carry on the genocide of the khmer people and the systematic destruction of kampuchea by u.s. planes and, second, to have the saigon troops continue their crimes against the khmer peasants and the annexation of a part of cambodia by these troops.

what i have said is clearly proved in the following cables of the big british and u.s. news agencies:

-- u.p.i. august 6: "... sirik matak ... is expected to ask the u.s. for guarantee of continued ... american air support."

-- reuter, washington, august 11: "general sirik matak said ... the cambodian forces will be supported by south-vietnamese troops as well as american air power."

-- u.p.i. united nations (new york), august 16, by r.m. sorge: "asked whether the south-vietnamese were welcome in the khmer republic, sirik matak said they had come at the invitation of his government .... (sirik matak) emphasized that 'we need south-vietnamese troops for the time being.'"

thus, the lies told by sirik matak in phnompenh before he left for america and his contempt for "his" monks and others under his rule are most clearly exposed.

in washington and new york, far from complaining about the crimes of the saigon troops, sirik matak announced everywhere that his "republican" regime had formally invited the saigon troops to invade and neo-colonize cambodia and that he would continue to seek help from these reactionary and annexationist vietnamese to prevent the patriotic khmer people from overthrowing his heinous gang.

this outrageous treason and crime of sirik matak and his gang were officially confirmed in phnompenh by his spokesman long boret, called "complete idiot" by our n.u.f.c. fighters.

a.f.p. in its phnompenh cable dated august 10 in fact revealed to the world that "information minister long boret ... clearly concerned with maintaining good relations with saigon ... stressed that cambodia needed south-vietnamese military aid."

this statement of boret's has an utterly odious nature in view of the indescribable misery of hundreds of thousands of our peasants, men and women, in many provinces, svay rieng, prey veng, takeo and kampot in particularly, tortured and driven out of their land for good by the saigon troops.

and yet sirik matak and boret have the impudence to announce to the world that their "republic" will ask only

one thing, namely, to be on good terms at any price with the saigon regime so as to benefit from its armed protection for ever exclamation

if after this admission, the monks, intellectuals, youth, militarymen, functionaries and other citizens who claim to be "patriotic" but are living with the lon nol-sirik matak gang do not take action against this gang, they will, as declared by samdech penn nouth, deserve to be considered by our people as criminals.

compatriots,

if you wish to put an end to all these miseries and humiliations, you have the sacred and urgent duty to join the n.u.f.c., led valiantly and with the purest patriotism inside our country by messrs. khieu samphan, hou yuon and hu nim, and to take up arms or turn the weapons distributed to you by the fascists and their u.s. masters against these traitors and the u.s.-saigon aggressors and annexationists.

our peasants tortured by these aggressors and annexationists can find their salvation and recover their land only by taking part in the revolution of the khmer people under the banner of the n.u.f.c.

compatriots,

the so-called "constituents" in phnompenh headed by the reactionary traitors douc rasy and ung mung, running dogs of u.s. imperialism, are now making desperate efforts to make you forget the miseries and humiliations of our country and our people in the countryside under the heel of the troops of thieu-ky and the bombs of nixon by announcing to you the adoption of a new "anti-monarchic" and "anti-sihanouk" constitution.

but you have not lost your memory to the point as to forget that under the protection of the throne incarnated by her majesty our venerated queen (sisowath kossomak) and with your "samdech papa", such miseries and humiliations, the exclusive work of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang, could not even be imagined.

you cannot forget either that the "republican" sirik matak is only a prince who became desperate for unable to play the leading role under the monarchy and who found the crafty way to become an (ultra-corrupted and ultra-rich) dictator by claiming to be a "man from the people" exclamation

finally, you cannot forget that all these mangy dogs of u.s. imperialism in phnompenh built their power and fortune by making unscrupulous use of the monarchy in the past decades, to which they declared to be "the most loyal servants till their last breath or the last drop of their blood" (sic) exclamation

compatriots, if you seek genuine democracy and true social justice, you should not turn to these reactionaries, princes and capitalists, utterly corrupted persons, multi-millionaires, super-traitors and u.s.-saigon slaves. you should turn to the people's power of the n.u.f.c. already established in the liberated zone.

your salvation and that of the whole of kampuchea will be ensured ipso facto when you succeed in overthrowing the

vile phnompenh usurpers of the power of our state and our people by helping the n.u.f.c. directly or indirectly.

long live the n.u.f.c. exclamation

long live all the patriotic and resisting khmers exclamation

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tomoharu Okubo Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

tomoharu okubo, secretary general of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, left here for home by air today. he came to china at the end of july to discuss business contacts with the china-japan memorandum trade office of china.

seeing him off at the airport were representatives of the host organization wu shu-tung, ting min and others.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Seventh Japanese Students Friendship Group to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the seventh japanese students friendship group to visit china led by karoku okamoto, leader, chieko kashiwazaki, deputy leader, and kozo nishimiya, secretary general, of the group.

present at the meeting were members of the chinese organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien and chuang tse-tung, and representatives of students in peking.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Director General of "Excelsior" of Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with julio scherer garcia, director general of "excelsior" of mexico.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned, including chen wen-chun, peng hua, ling ching, li chin-hua, ma yu-chen, tuan chih-chi and huang chin-liang.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Peking Banquet Warmly Welcomes Delegation of Liberation Front of Mozambique

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

the chinese-african peoples' friendship association gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the liberation front of mozambique led by samora moises machel, president of the front.

wu hsiao-ta, leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association, and president samora moises machel made speeches at the banquet.

on behalf of the association, wu hsiao-ta extended a warm welcome to the delegation of the liberation front of mozambique and gave a militant salute to the heroic freedom fighters and people of mozambique fighting at the front of anti-imperialist struggle.

he warmly praised the people of mozambique for their glorious militant tradition of defying brute force and resisting foreign aggression. he said: the armed struggle of the people of mozambique is developing vigorously against portuguese colonialism which is supported by u.s. imperialism. the strength of the national liberation armed forces is developing constantly in the course of the struggle and has won one victory after another.

last year the patriotic armed forces of the liberation front of mozambique defeated the largescale armed attack launched by the portuguese colonialists. this shows that the people of mozambique are invincible. the chinese people highly admire the heroic fighting spirit of the people of mozambique, and regard every victory won by the people of mozambique in the struggle as their own victory, he added.

wu hsiao-ta said: following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people firmly support the national revolutionary struggle of the people of mozambique, and regard the revolutionary struggle of the people of mozambique as a support to the chinese people.

he expressed the conviction that the visit of the delegation of the liberation front of mozambique to china would further strengthen the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the people of the two countries.

in his speech, president samora moises machel warmly praised the friendship between the people of mozambique and china. he said: although our two countries are separated by oceans, the common struggle has linked together the people of our two countries. china is a country once subjected to imperialist rule and bullying. like the chinese people, the people of mozambique are compelled to take the road of protracted people's war so that they will never again lead the life of beast of burden. the interests of our people and the lessons we have drawn in revolutionary practice have enabled us, like you, to understand the meaning of the word "enemy" and made us take the road of struggle.

referring to china's achievements, president samora moises machel said: chairman mao tsetung has led the chinese people in waging the great proletarian cultural revolution so that china will not change its political colour. this revolution has brought about profound changes in ideology and outlook of the chinese people.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including ho kung-kai, chao chun-cheng, chiang chien and hu li-peng.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-Hsien and Li Tso-peng Meet Korean Military Delegation Led By Comrades O Jin U and O Guk Ryol

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and wu fa-hsien and li tso-peng, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff, this afternoon met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as its leader, and lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the air force of the korean people's army, as its deputy leader.

taking part in the meeting were lieutenant general kim gwang jin, commander of the k.p.a. artillery, and major general choe chang hwan, commander of the k.p.a. navy, and other members of the delegation.

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, also attended the meeting.

taking part in the meeting on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned nan nien-lung, li chiang, yen chung-chuan, chen pang, chang ta-chih, yuan hua-ping, yin tso-chen, wei yu-ming, chang ting-yen and chao ching-tien.

Comrade Kim Il Receives Chinese Gymnastic Team

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 26, 1971)

comrade kim il, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and first vice-premier of the d.p.r.k. cabinet, this afternoon received the chinese gymnastic team headed by tien chen now on a friendly visit here, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with its members.

present on the occasion were kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of korea and chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee; kwon hui gyong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and kang bom sok, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee.

tai lu, counsellor of the chinese embassy in korea, was also present.

Korean Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking on Visit to Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

the korean journalists' delegation led by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, left here by air this morning on visit to other parts of china.

during its stay here the delegation visited a factory, a school, a people's commune and a unit of the chinese people's liberation army. the delegation also went to linhsien county in honan province and tsunhua county in hopei province. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by revolutionary masses wherever they went.

when the delegation visited the peking february seventh rolling stock plant, a leading comrade of the propaganda team of p.l.a. unit 8341 stationed there told the korean comrades-in-arms about the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution in the plant and the workers' achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production. the korean comrades-in-arms also had a conversation with veteran workers who took part in the february 7 general strike of 1923. when the delegation visited the lukouchiao people's commune, the poor and lower-middle peasants told its members the towering crimes committed by japanese imperialist aggressors when they invaded lukouchiao, and expressed firm opposition to the revival of japanese militarism. the students of the "may 7" cadres school for the chungwen district of peking

told the korean comrades-in-arms about their experience in taking the brilliant "may 7" road indicated by chairman mao. while visiting a p.l.a. unit, the delegation met combat heroes of the former chinese people's volunteers and saw an exhibition of military skill. the korean comrades-in-arms expressed to the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in these places that they would further strengthen the militant friendship and revolutionary unity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese people.

seeing the delegation off at the airport today were leading members of the peking press institutions comrades chang chi-chin, shih shao-hua, chen wen-chun, lu ying, lin chen and tai cheng-yuan.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Local Economic Study Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

a vietnamese local economic study group led by le quang tuan, secretary of the ha bac provincial committee of the viet nam workers' party, arrived here by air yesterday on a friendly visit to china.

the group was welcomed at the airport by leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china, government departments, and the peking municipal revolutionary committee nan tsung-cheng, shen chien, wang yi-chih, hao chien-kang, chou jung-kuo, sun cheng-hsiu, feng hsi-ku and lu wei-chao.

also present at the airport were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and tran dinh tram, first secretary, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Vietnamese Local Economic Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all the comrades on the vietnamese local economic study group led by le quang tuan, secretary of the ha bac provincial committee of the viet nam workers' party.

attending were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and tran dinh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

an atmosphere of militant friendship between the people of china and viet nam prevailed at the banquet. nan tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and group leader le quang tuan made speeches.

on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people, nan tsung-cheng extended warmest welcome to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms who have come from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression. he said: the comrades on the vietnamese local economic study group have come to china for a visit and study. to us, this is a great encouragement which will give impetus to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country. it will also provide a very good opportunity for us to learn from the vietnamese people their rich and valuable experience gained in the struggle against u.s. aggression and in their socialist construction.

he warmly praised the vietnamese people for the brilliant victories they have won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by displaying dauntless revolutionary spirit.

he said: the chinese and vietnamese peoples are revolutionary comrades-in-arms who share weal and woe. the great friendship and militant unity of our two parties and two peoples are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. they have stood the tests over a long period and no force whatsoever can undermine them. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao teaches us: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." the chinese people who always follow their great leader chairman mao's teachings will, as always, give all-out support and aid to the fraternal vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till total victory is won. we firmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the five-point statement of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, and the five-point political solution and new initiative for nationwide cease-fire put forth by the laotian patriotic front. u.s. imperialism must withdraw at once, totally and unconditionally, its aggressor troops and vassal troops from the whole indochinese region, leaving the indochinese peoples to solve their own problems by themselves. we are firmly convinced that the national aspirations of the people of viet nam and other indochinese countries will surely be realized.

le quang tuan, leader of the group, said: viet nam and china are socialist fraternal neighbours adjoined by mountains and rivers and as closely related as lips and teeth. in the common struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and in the cause of socialist construction, the people of viet nam and china have forged a militant unity and profound friendship between them "who are both comrades and brothers".

he wished the people of viet nam and china a lasting militant unity and fraternal friendship.

le quang tuan said: the defeat of u.s. imperialism is evident. but the nixon government is still obdurate and bellicose. it will not be serious and accept the 7-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. it will not give up its ambitions of aggression against viet nam and the other countries of indochina. faced with new military adventure by u.s.

imperialism, the entire people of viet nam are displaying a higher and more staunch fighting morale in fulfilling their national and international duties and making still greater efforts to carry out the sacred behest of respected and beloved president ho chi minh: "so long as a single aggressor remains on our soil, we must fight on to sweep him away."

to carry out the call of the party central committee and the government, the people of viet nam are determined to persist in and carry forward the struggle, resist u.s. imperialism till complete victory, liberate the south, safeguard and build the socialist north and proceed with peaceful unification of the fatherland; and at the same time unite and fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal people of laos and cambodia to drive u.s. imperialism out of the indochinese peninsula. no matter how obdurate and cunning it is, u.s. imperialism cannot shake the iron will of the people of viet nam and the rest of indochina. u.s. imperialism certainly cannot escape its doomed utter defeat, le duang tuan added.

attending the banquet were leading members of the departments concerned of the c.p.c. central committee and the government, and the peking municipal revolutionary committee including liu ta-yu, shen chien, wang yi-chih, yang li-kung, chou jung-kuo, ma yi, feng hsi-ku, lu wei-chao and chang yun-chih.

vice-premier li hsien-nien met le duang tuan and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them prior to the banquet.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Visits Constanta County, Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 24, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader arrived in constanta county on the black sea coast yesterday by plane on a two-day visit. the delegation was accompanied by colonel general stefan tirca, alternate member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-minister of the armed forces.

the chinese military friendship delegation visited romanian navy units in constanta, a flour mill and bakery, state agricultural enterprise and holiday resorts by the black sea. the delegation was accorded a rousing welcome by the officers and men of the armed forces, the cadres and the masses wherever it went.

accompanying the chinese delegation on the visit were also vice-admiral grigore martes, commander of the romanian navy, and other admirals and officers of the navy.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, also took part in the visit.

the chinese delegation visited the training ship "mircea" of the romanian navy and a museum of the navy on august 23. vice-admiral grigore martes gave a dinner in honour of the chinese comrades-in-arms on that evening. present at the dinner were comrade vasile vilcu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, first secretary of the party committee of the constanta county and chairman of the county people's council, and other party and government leaders of constanta.

on the same day, the chinese delegation called on comrade vasile vilcu.

on august 24, the chinese delegation visited a navy unit at the port of north mangalia. the naval officers and men held a grand meeting at the local "servicemen's home" in warm welcome of the chinese comrades-in-arms.

the meeting was presided over by comrade marin vasile, secretary of the political council of the romanian navy. comrades grigore martes and li ten-sheng spoke at the meeting.

comrade grigore martes said, "the sailors and all fighters of socialist romania are very glad of your friendly visit to our country."

he added: "the enthusiasm in welcoming our distinguished guests manifested in various places of socialist romania and the profound friendship for the representatives of the armymen of the people's republic of china are powerful proof of the respect, friendship and internationalist solidarity the romanian people and their army cherish for the chinese people and their people's army."

comrade grigore martes warmly praised the chinese people, who, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, have brought about profound revolutionary changes in all fields of economic and social life and achieved amazing successes in the building of a socialist society.

he said, "the romanian people rejoice heartily at the achievements of the fraternal chinese people in further raising the economic, technical and scientific capabilities of their fatherland, regarding them a valuable contribution to the enhancement of the prestige of socialism in the world and to the strengthening of the forces against imperialism and for freedom, independence and peace."

referring to the recent visit to china by the party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu, comrade grigore martes pointed out that the talks between the romanian and chinese leaders were a special contribution to the development of fraternal relations between the two communist parties, countries and peoples of romania and china and an event of very great significance and, at the same time, of far-reaching international influence in supporting the people of various countries and all anti-imperialist forces in their struggle for socialism, peace and freedom.

after referring to the achievements of romania in socialist construction, comrade grigore martes said: "while keeping, particularly alert against the imperialist plots of aggression, our party and government attach special attention to the strengthening of national defence capability and

the steady improvement of the equipment, training and education of the armed forces so as to firmly defend the peaceful labour and fruits of the people and the independence and sovereignty of the country at any time if necessary. proceeding from the idea that an anti-imperialist war in defence of the motherland is a war of the whole people, our party concerns itself greatly with the preparedness of the whole people to defend the motherland and pays much attention to the patriotic detachments and youth military training corps."

referring to the foreign policy of romania, grigore martes said that "as in the past romania will do everything in its power in the future for the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations, the security council and other international organizations and the expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from all u.n. organizations. our country once again firmly demand that the u.s. withdraws its military bases from taiwan, inalienable territory of people's china."

in conclusion, he asked the chinese military friendship delegation to convey the warm regards of the romanian sailors to the sailors and all other servicemen of china and wished the chinese people's liberation army new successes in raising its fighting capability.

in his speech, comrade li teh-sheng first of all extended warm greetings to the romanian people and army on the 27th anniversary of the liberation of romania. he warmly praised the romanian navy for its valuable contributions to the struggle for liberating the motherland and defeating the german fascist aggressors, and for its victory in the struggle to defend the independence and sovereignty of the motherland after the liberation. he said, "through the visit, we saw that the romanian navy under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu has made tremendous achievements in strengthening its buildup and coastal defence capability. we are very glad of this and wish you greater successes."

comrade li teh-sheng said: "in the protracted revolutionary struggle, the chinese and romanian peoples and armies have always sympathized with, helped and supported each other, and have forged a deep revolutionary friendship. based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, this revolutionary friendship of the complete equality, mutual respect for territorial integrity, mutual respect for national sovereignty and independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs has steadily achieved new development in recent years. the visit to our country of the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu not long ago has further strengthened the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples. the visit to your country of the chinese military friendship delegation now and its learning from your precious experience will surely further consolidate and promote the friendship and unity between us. romanian comrades-in-arms, you may rest assured that in your struggle against imperialist interference and control and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty, and in your cause of building socialism independently, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army are and will always be your reliable friend. this revolutionary stand of ours will never change despite the constant changes in the international situation."

the speeches of comrades grigore maries and li teh-sheng were repeatedly punctuated by warm applause and cheers. whenever the names of comrade nicolae ceausescu and comrade mao tsetung were mentioned, all those present stood up, warmly applauded and shouted: "hurrah exclamation" and, "long live the friendship between the peoples of romania and china exclamation", "long live the friendship between the armies of romania and china exclamation", "long live the communist party of china exclamation" and "long live the communist party of romania exclamation" were shouted again and again.

the chinese military friendship delegation left constanta county and returned to bucharest by plane this afternoon. grand welcome and send-off ceremonies were held at the airport by the local people and armed forces units when the delegation arrived in and left constanta county.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Visits Romanian Mechanized Unit

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 25, 1971)

the chinese military friendship delegation with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader today visited a certain mechanized unit of the romanian armed forces in bucharest in the company of army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of armed forces and colonel general stefan tirca, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-minister of armed forces. the delegation was given a rousing welcome by officers and men of this unit.

on its arrival, the chinese delegation was greeted by commanders and fighters lining the route despite the rain. comrade li teh-sheng and comrade ion ionita reviewed a guard of honour after the national anthems of china and romania were played.

maralinearu dumitru, a regimental commander of the mechanized unit, made an account of the glorious fighting course traversed by his regiment and its present military and political training. the delegation inspected a number of military installations and saw training activities of the fighters.

at the end of the visit, comrade li teh-sheng paid tribute to the excellent achievements the romanian mechanized unit has scored in military and political training, and wished it greater successes.

on the same day, the chinese military friendship delegation visited the machine tool plant in bucharest. the workers and staff of the plant warmly welcomed the delegation, applauding and cheering incessantly. comrade li teh-sheng and comrade ion ionita had cordial talks with workers, engineers and technicians in workshops. comrades of the delegation had photos taken with workers and staff members of workshops.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister of Communications Yang Chieh Meet Swiss Posts and Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and yang chieh, minister of communications, today met fritz bourquin, director general of posts and tele-communications of the swiss ministry of transport, communications and electric power, and the swiss posts and aviation delegation he is leading. the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation: marc marguerat, deputy chief of the international traffic section of the swiss directorate general of posts and tele-communications; walter speck, chief of the freight and mail section of the head office of swissair; and z.b. kaelin, general representative of swissair in the far east.

swiss ambassador to china oscar rossetti was present.

present at the meeting on the chinese side were ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned including chu chun-ho, han li-ping, hu shu-tu, liu yuan-hsiung and li ching-hua.

US

US "New Economic Policy" Causes Great Tumult in Capitalist World

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

the so-called "new economic policy" announced by u.s. president nixon on august 15 has thrown the whole capitalist world into great tumult and alarm, bringing about a monetary upheaval in the capitalist world, unprecedented since the second world war.

it was reported that after a week-long suspension of all foreign exchange dealings since nixon's announcement of the "new economic policy", foreign exchange markets in west european countries reopened on august 23. however, an atmosphere of "general uncertainty" still prevailed and "trading was at a minimum".

commenting on the measures taken by nixon, some western papers pointed out: "the myth of the dollar has been exploded, and, with it, the whole monetary and financial structure of the western world has collapsed"; "the u.s. dollar has fallen from the throne of currency"; the unpopular measures adopted by nixon reflect his "hopeless struggle"; and "the u.s. abscess has burst". many newspapers held that the measures have started a new and more violent monetary war among western countries and a new trade war will break out following the prolongation of the former. the developments show that nixon is trying

to seek certain temporary stablization at home and abroad through the measures, but he will not succeed. immediately after his "new economic policy" was announced, there were strong repercussions from various governments, official quarters, economic and monetary circles and newspapers of western countries. they denounced and condemned the united states for adopting such trouble-shifting and selfish measures in order to get out of its own crisis. some countries called emergency meetings to seek counter-measures, some held joint discussions to take collective measures against u.s. hegemonism.

a communique issued after the french cabinet meeting on august 18 said that as a result of "the present perturbation in the international monetary system", the french government held that "it is necessary to re-examine the international monetary system completely at a suitable time." the communique denounced the international monetary system of the capitalist world with the dollar as its mainstay and opposed "the exclusive use, as an instrument of reserve, of a currency (u.s. dollar) which is tied up with the uncertainty of a national economic conjuncture and unconformable with the principle of the balance of payments". the communique also condemned the u.s. government for taking the measures to undermine all the current regulations for international currency and trade of the capitalist countries. it indicated that france will continue to maintain the present parity between the franc and gold.

commenting on the communique, a.f.p. said on august 18, "as to the french government, it wants to urge its european partners to group together to resist american domination, first of all to resist the decision made on sunday (august 15) by president nixon."

the italian government held a meeting on august 18 to discuss the u.s. economic and monetary measures. according to ansa, the meeting agreed upon "the necessity for an effective reform of the international monetary system" (meaning the capitalist international monetary system with the u.s. dollar as its mainstay). italian minister of treasury mario ferrari aggradi said in rome on august 17, "for years we italians have said that the monetary system based on the hierarchy of countries is unacceptable".

in a statement on august 16 on the u.s. "new economic policy", the west german federal ministry of economics and finance said, "the latest event underlines the necessity for improving the international monetary system." the statement noted that the west german government and the west german federal bank "will hold close consultation with their european partners before further action is taken".

an emergency meeting held by the finance and economic ministers of the six "common market" countries on august 19 and 20 discussed the ways to deal with the situation in western europe created by the u.s. "new economic policy". anthony barber, chancellor of the exchequer of britain attended the meeting as an observer. the communique of the meeting criticized the united states for creating with its measures "great difficulties for international trade." at the beginning of the meeting, president of the "common market" executive commission francomaria malfatti of italy supported the french proposal to hold a summit meeting of the "six" and the four candidate countries -- britain, denmark, ireland and norway -- on the u.s. "new economic policy".

attacking the u.s. economic hegemony, swedish prime minister olof palme said on august 17 that the united states spoke as a big power. swedish minister of industry rune jonansson said

at a meeting in sundsvall on august 18 that nixon's measures were to save the u.s. economy by a selfish way. he opposed the u.s. government for trying to solve its own serious problem by sacrificing the interests of other countries.

the u.s. decision to impose a 10 per cent import surcharge has also aroused strong opposition among western countries. referring to the adverse effect of the u.s. measures on west german export, willy brandt, chancellor of west germany, said on august 18 that west germany will continue to strive for a competitive export economy. he said that they were prepared to deal with the danger of weakening the economy which they did not want to see.

canadian prime minister trudeau issued a statement on august 20 saying that the u.s. decision to impose a 10 per cent import surcharge was a "tough blow" to his country. canada has sent a government delegation to make clear to the u.s. government that "there was no justification for what it was doing to canada". "we cannot sit mutely and absorb the impact of this united states surcharge". financial minister e. ninn-hansen announced on the night of august 18 that denmark will lodge protest against the u.s. decision to introduce a 10 per cent import surcharge. swedish prime minister palme said on august 17 that the u.s. decision to impose the import surcharge must be cancelled at once.

hay, general director of the swiss national bank, said on august 17 that the u.s. decision to impose a 10 per cent surcharge on imports "provokes some grinding of the teeth" in switzerland, britain and other countries.

to push the u.s. "new economic policy", u.s. under-secretary of the treasury charles walker was ordered to rush to london and paris right after nixon's speech, to hold talks with british, french, west german, italian and japanese officials there, urging them to accept the u.s. decision. but these talks were fruitless.

commenting on the u.s. "new economic policy", newspapers of various western countries emphasized the collapse of the capitalist international monetary system with the u.s. dollar as its mainstay, and at the same time criticized the u.s. government attempt to shift its crisis onto other countries by selfish measures. a.f.p. correspondent in washington georges deschodt wrote on august 15 that nixon's action "spells the end of the international monetary system" built at the end of the second world war with the u.s. dollar as its mainstay, and that the u.s. action meant that "the main shore" of the system "has suddenly been removed".

the west german paper "frankfurter allgemeine zeitung" attacked the u.s. economic measures as an expression of egoism. it pointed out that these measures "will certainly not be recorded as a glorious page in the american economic history". the british paper "financial times" maintained that the essence of the u.s. "new economic policy" is "hard self-interest", and therefore, "america's partners should respond in an equally realistic spirit". the italian paper "avanti" said, "we draw a lesson from this event, that is, we must be independent. we should be independent in face of the concentric and hegemonic role played by the united states in the economic and political fields."

US "New Economic Policy" Throws Japanese Financial Circles into Confusion

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1971)

the u.s. "new economic policy" announced by u.s. president nixon on august 15, which aims at protecting the dollar at the expense of others, has thrown the japanese financial circles into confusion and made the reactionary sato government, which has been following u.s. imperialism, more isolated from the japanese people, according to a tokyo report.

japanese prime minister eisaku sato who has been proud of "close contacts and consultations" with the u.s. government was not "consulted" at all before nixon announced his "new economic policy". sato admitted that "before nixon made his statement, rogers called me up by phone saying that 'the president would soon make a television speech and let me quickly inform you by phone'." this sudden phone call made the sato government at a loss. japanese press disclosed that sato hurriedly called an emergency meeting on august 17 to study measures to cope with the situation. the meeting was attended by the minister of finance, minister of international trade and industry, minister of agriculture and forestry, minister of construction, director of the economic planning agency, governor of the bank of japan and chieftains of the liberal democratic party. it was reported that the meeting was overwhelmed by uneasiness caused by the nixon's statement and none of them could put forth any measure, and they were "very much worried".

while the sato government was at its wit's end, the japanese financial circles were thrown into confusion, alarming that the "biggest post-war crisis" has emerged in japanese finance. in the past few days, the prices on the tokyo stock market dropped sharply. dow-jones, in particular, dropped by 7.7 per cent on august 17 alone and dipped by 20 per cent within the four days ending august 19. furthermore the chain reaction caused by nixon's "new economic policy" swept the whole country. the japanese foreign exchange market was in confusion with a heavy sale of 2,200 million u.s. dollars in exchange of japanese yen from august 16 to 19.

under the "new economic policy", nixon attempts to restrict imports from japan by imposing 10 per cent surcharge on imports and to force japan to agree with an upward revaluation of the yen by 10 to 15 per cent, so as to shift u.s. economic crisis to japan. japan's trade with the united states accounts for one third of its total foreign trade. the imposition of import surcharge by the united states will deal heavy blows first of all at japanese exports to the united states. kakuei tanaka, japanese minister of international trade and industry said in his report at the cabinet emergency meeting on august 17 that the new measures of the united states will inflict a 2,500 to 3,000 million u.s. dollar loss on japan's foreign trade, among which export trade to the united states will reduce by 1,300 or 1,400 million u.s. dollars. besides, the trade contracts with the united states amounting to 1,200 or 1,300 million u.s. dollars will be postponed or cancelled accordingly. the upi holds that the sharp reduction of japan's export trade will "bounce the japanese economy back into a period of stagnation, or worse."

the japanese ruling clique is very much annoyed by the measures suddenly adopted by the united states for the "defence of the dollar", it is especially displeased with the u.s. for acting like the master in forcing japan to agree to revaluate the yen upward so as to shift the u.s. economic crisis to japan. an official of the japanese ministry of finance complained that "the united states is too preposterous and unbridled", "after all, the yen parity is within japan's sovereignty". referring to the u.s. measures, eiichi hasimoto, chairman of the mitsui bussan co., a japanese monopoly, said that this is just a "kick and tread" on japan. shigeo nagano, chairman of the shinnihon steel co., said willy-nilly: "nixon's announcement puts us into a tight corner. we are helpless."

public opinion in japan pointed out that the present difficul position of japan is the result of the sato government's long-term tailing after and relying on u.s. imperialism. the japanese reactionaries are now further isolated from the japanese people. in a statement against upward revaluation of the yen, the socialist party warned that the situation will become worse if the sato government tries to cope with the new development by cooperating with washington. far-sighted personages in the liberal democratic party have also strongly demanded that the sato government change its foreign policy. the kyodo news agency pointed out that the measures of nixon will vacillate the sato cabinet and put it in a "dilemma of great torment".

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* NATIONAL *
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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Firmly Uphold Democratic Centralism and Strengthen the Party's Unified Leadership

- On the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party branch of the Financial, Taxation and Monetary Affairs Station of Tafeng hsien is unified in a unanimous effort to lead the masses forward

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking) In compliance with the provisions of the Party's Constitution, the Party branch of the Financial, Taxation and Monetary Affairs Station of Tafeng hsien, Kiangsu Province, doggedly practices democratic centralism. This enables the "squad" to get united on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought in a unanimous effort to lead the revolutionary masses in a triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After its establishment, the new Party branch of the Financial and Monetary Station of Tafeng hsien at first paid relatively great attention to carrying out the principle of democratic centralism and gave full play to the role of collective leadership. But after a short period, a minority of leading members of the Party branch were not so mindful of it. In the performance of its work, there appeared at times the error of subjectivism by which decisions were made by an individual alone. At other times, principles were thrown out of the window and the error of ultra-democracy was committed.

Later, to counter such tendencies, the secretary of the Party branch led everyone in a repeated study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the relevant provisions of the Party Constitution. The crime of Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk who sabotaged the Party's system of democratic centralism

was vigorously criticized. This made everyone realize deeply that democratic centralism was an important component part of Chairman Mao's proletarian Party-building line and an important guarantee against departmentalism and for strengthening unified leadership of the Party. Therefore, whether we could doggedly practice the Party's system of democratic centralism was an important question bearing on the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

Thereafter, members of the Party branch took education on democratic centralism as an important part of the effort to strengthen the ideological development of the Party branch. They achieved the object of making constant inspections and comparisons, consciously fighting self and criticizing revisionism and resolutely taking proper action. The fighting strength of the Party branch grew as a result.

For two years and more, the Party branch has been paying attention to the following in doggedly practicing democratic centralism:

(1) When an immediate decision cannot be reached in discussing and deciding problems due to lack of knowledge of the facts concerned, they make a practice of penetrating into the world of reality to widely solicit the views of the masses and seeking correct ideas and methods in the course of investigation and study.

In the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, to help the effort to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the workers of the station introduced a new system known as "helping the peasants in preparing balance sheets." When this reform program was first submitted at a Party branch meeting for discussion, some people were all for its extensive popularization. Some others called for a more prudent attitude. Two discussions were held without a decision being reached. Later, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "No investigation, no right to speak," they brought the reform program to the attention of the masses.

A forum of over ten communes, factories and commodity supply departments was held, attended by poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and financial and accounting personnel. The purpose was to seek opinions widely. Then, the Party branch held a fresh discussion. It was unanimously held that such a new system was beneficial to production, suited the convenience of the masses and followed a correct direction. In the light of the mass opinion, the program was revised and rounded out. Very soon thinking was unified. A correct decision was worked out. From one point to a wide area, the new system was introduced throughout the hsien.

Members of the Party branch came to understand that to uphold democratic centralism firmly, they must doggedly give prominence to the viewpoint of practice first. Only in this way can we really attain the object of wide democratization and correct centralization.

(2) When correct centralism failed to materialize due to prevailing differences of opinion and a temporary state of disharmony, the "squad leader" did not seek a hurried decision in form but energetically led everyone

in the study of Chairman Mao's teachings, and the guidelines and policies of the Party Central Committee. He directed vigorous efforts to ideological unification and took the process of practicing democratic centralism as one of conducting ideological and political line education and studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively and remolding the world outlook.

In July last year, in discussing a loan to the screw-making factory of Hsinfeng commune, most of the comrades of the leading squad of the Party branch agreed that this commune-run factory being in the service of agriculture deserved a loan. Some others were against the granting of the loan as they thought that the new factory was not well established and might have difficulty repaying the loan. Under such a situation, a mere solution of the loan problem in disregard of the right and wrong of the matter ideologically and the boundaries of the line will have an adverse effect on internal unity. It is also a major problem bearing on the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Therefore, they first sent a Party branch deputy secretary deep into the midst of the factory to find out facts. It was found that the factory which specialized in the manufacture of a particular kind of screw for pumping machines and tractors was really in need of money. With first-hand data acquired, the "squad leader" organized all the members of the leading squad in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's guideline, "Develop economy and insure supplies." The question of loan granting was raised to the high plane of the line for an analysis. Everyone said that the factory was a properly managed venture directly serving agricultural and industrial production and that the financial department should carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line by giving it all-out support; otherwise, the production effort of this factory would suffer and we in our work would slip onto Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "the economy being strangled by finance." After a discussion and analysis, everyone achieved unified awareness. A timely loan was granted to the said factory.

(3) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings on work methods for the Party committee, a problem discussion at a meeting was preceded by "an enlightening public notice," individual discussions, and an adequate period of fermentation. Then a meeting was called to work out a decision. Without going through the process of collective discussion, an individual was not allowed to handle problems subjectively.

Last year, financial and revenue tasks assigned by the upper-level organs to Tafeng hsien involved a relatively large volume of work. Some people developed a feeling of shrinking from difficulties and asked the Party branch to demand a lower target from the higher authorities. The secretary of the Party branch understood that fulfillment of a financial assignment was an important matter bearing on revolution and construction. Far in advance he had this problem made known separately to every committee member. He had also a heart-to-heart talk with the comrades of the Party branch and the specialized group in charge of the work program. After a period of fermentation, a Party branch meeting was held with every member fully aroused to air

his views. After a correct analysis of the situation of revolution and production throughout the hsien, everyone saw favorable conditions in unfavorable factors. Confidence in the fulfillment of the set target was strengthened. As full play was given to the subjective activism of people, the set target was not reduced. Instead the assignment from the higher-ups was overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

Concerning complicated problems, as time permitted, they held repeated discussions to make everyone think about a problem and say his say before a concentration of opinions. This was not only helpful to revolutionary unity but also gave full play to the role of collective leadership of a "squad." The object of really concentrating correct opinions was achieved.

(4) When a violent struggle raged between correct and erroneous views, they doggedly adhered to revolutionary principle and resolutely concentrated correct opinions to rectify the erroneous ones. They never did things in a vague and perfunctory way and never compromised to seek a way out.

Once in a discussion on a comrade's repeated requests for resignation at a Party branch meeting, the majority of Party branch members considered this comrade self-centered and not wholeheartedly devoted to his job. They agreed to accept of his resignation. But a Party branch member put forward a different view. He considered this comrade of good origin and keen on work. His less than wholehearted attention to his job, though an ideological problem, was attributable to practical difficulties. He called for prudent political-ideological work with a view to enlightening him on Mao Tse-tung's thought. Both sides clung to their views without yielding ground.

At this time, the secretary of the Party branch felt the opinion of the Party branch member compatible with Mao Tse-tung's thought and acted on it. The other members were made to come around to it. Later, seven members of the Party branch gave the aforesaid comrade the benefit of ideological work in succession. At last, he was made to change, thanks to education with Mao Tse-tung's thought. In April this year, he was cited at an initial "four-good" assessment. They came to understand that in the leading squad only by unfolding active ideological struggle, shattering private and promoting public interests and daring to stick to the truth can the Party's system of democratic centralism be correctly carried out.

(5) When an individual's view was not adopted, they adhered to the principle of the minority obeying the majority and an individual obeying an organization. Never did they follow the practice of giving approval at a meeting and overthrowing the decision afterward. This was true of the Party branch members. It was also the case with the "squad leader."

* * *

THE MASS LINE

Always Maintain Close Ties With the Masses

by

Shih I-p'ing (时义平), member of the standing committee of the CCP Weihai Municipal Committee and vice chairman of the Weihai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 24, 1971)

In the three years since I took up leadership work in the municipality, I have deeply realized that under the condition of the great victory scored in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the closer ties that exist in the relationship between the Party and the masses, to further give play to our Party's "style of forging closer links with the masses" would be of far-reaching significance in the transformation of world outlook and raising the level of consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Only By Truly Getting Rid of Punctiliousness Could One Forge a Link With the Masses

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should properly solve the relations between the superiors and the subordinates; harmonize the relations between the cadres and the masses," I have regularly gone among the masses to make friends with them. In spite of that there still existed a gap between myself and the masses. For example, I once went to a brigade to settle down, worked several days together with the masses, and the masses and I were in constant contact with each other. Nevertheless, by careful observation I discovered the following problems. The commune members invariably handed me the best implements for fear of hurting my hands. When they were talking and joking together they always showed some restraint when I was with them. Even in such daily routine as food, lodging and sleeping accommodation they also accorded me special considerations.

Why did this situation appear? I studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "He should go among the masses as an ordinary worker" and viewed myself in its light. I found that although superficially there was no great difference between myself and the masses, deep in my mind there was still some "official punctilio" in me. I invariably considered myself as being from "the upper level" and "a member of the leadership." In labor and in work, the moment I found myself ahead, I would think, "Are the masses catching up?", and become annoyed if they momentarily could not catch up.

The getting rid of one's official airs in front of the masses is not a small problem, but a problem concerning the stand and the outlook in dealing with people. No reactionary will ever admit that the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history. Wang

Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their stripe of political swindlers, although they openly professed themselves to be "one with the common people," in reality invariably played the role of "saviors" and "overlords." We Party members must maintain the epistemology of dialectical materialism, truly regard the masses as heroes, consider ourselves as pupils of the masses and learn from them wholeheartedly, for only then could we narrow the gap with the masses and truly become one with them.

Since then, whenever taking part in manual labor, I would go deeply among the masses, telling them what was on my mind, exchanging ideological "bases" with them, studying Chairman Mao's writings together with them and exchanging experience and my opinions with them. At night we would talk about everyday occurrences and assist them to solve actual difficulties. In that way, all of them began to take my word as that of a fellow villager and the things I did as something for their best interest, and no longer regarded me as an outsider.

We Must Fill Our Minds with the Thoughts of the Masses Before Our Lives Could Be Intimately Bound Up With Theirs

In order to forge ties with the masses it is necessary to fill our minds with the thoughts of the masses, truly and honestly think as one of them and earnestly and sincerely serve them and "help the masses to realize that we represent their interests, and our lives are intimately bound up with theirs."

After having worked in the municipal revolutionary committee for a long time, I got to know quite a number of people well, and the number of people looking for me to help them in their work grew larger. At the lower level they came to look for me, and when I returned to the department there were also people looking for me. They came to me with problems I had to mind, and also with problems that I did not have to mind. Sometimes even as I was having my meal, people would call at the house, and I had to stop eating. I was always tired and exhausted, and even my family was getting annoyed. I thought to myself, "This mass work is becoming too much. There is no time to loosen up or to take a rest. I am getting too keyed up!"

How should this situation be comprehended and handled? Great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and the New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." I studied over again this great teaching of Chairman Mao and the windows of my mind seemed to open on all sides and I further realized that "the mass work increases as time goes on" was normal by itself and a good thing. This "increase" was a sign of the trust shown by the masses for us and reflected the extremely close relations between our Party and the masses as well as between the cadres and the masses. As Party cadres the work we were doing for the people was not "too much" but "too little," and we must still intensify our efforts. When I realized that, there was a great change in my attitude toward the masses, and I became charged with inexhaustible zeal.

In order to fill our minds with the thoughts of the masses we must strenously remold our world outlook and preserve the characteristics of the working people. For the past year or two, there were regular flashes of this pessimistic thought in my mind, "I am getting on in years, and my health is bad. I won't last more than a few more years." Grasping this erroneous thinking, I on the one hand stepped up my study, invited the masses to "hold a mirror" up to myself, and raised the level of my awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the other hand, proceeding from the point to point method I used to follow, I set strict demands on myself. In departmental work, the work that I could carry out myself I made a point never to ask another to do. All the notes and drafts for my speeches I personally wrote myself. In that way, after a period of time, I was able to cultivate that into a fine style and a good habit which enabled our steps to be in unison with those of the masses.

Deal Correctly with Self, Maintain the Mass Line

Dealing correctly with self is also an important link in determining whether we are able to integrate closely with the masses. Whenever we start considering ourselves always in the right, that will be the time we become separated from the masses. I have also had some experience in that direction. For several years by maintaining more contacts with the masses, I have acquired from them some experience and work methods and obtained some achievements in work. The masses praised me saying, "Old Shih has an organized mind." For a while I also thought that I was becoming "expert" in my work. Influenced by that kind of thinking, I suffered a distasteful experience in my work.

Once I went to settle down in a brigade and noted that the mass movement for living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought had still not been properly carried out in the brigade. I thought, "That should be an easy matter!" and without properly consulting with the masses, assembled the commune members and masses of the whole brigade, employed the method of "holding a big class" and emphasized the need of every household and home to conduct Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. After speaking on the matter several times, the result was still not quite evident and I was running out of ideas.

Why did the matter which I considered easy enough turn instead into a difficult problem? Taking this problem I studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Only by being their pupil can he be their teacher," and realized that it was due to the thought of being "expert" that made trouble, that made me fall into the mistake of issuing orders and becoming separated from the masses. Revolutionary practice comes from the practice of the masses and the masses are the real heroes. Even though I myself have acquired a bit of experience and methods but they are obtained from the masses. By considering myself to be always right and not modestly learning from the masses, my "expert knowledge" has proven to be ineffectual.

I put aside my "expertise," and in compliance with the method of leadership of "from the masses to the masses" advocated by Chairman Mao, went deep into reality, paid attention to discovering advanced ideas among the masses

and carried out lively leadership. Not long afterward, I became aware that the family of the old poor peasant Chiang Ta-yeh had been holding not only a consistent but a lively study class. I thereupon made myself a pupil in their study class, studying together with them discussing with them and applying what I learned with them. I also made suggestions to enrich the content of the study class to enable this family study class to be conducted in a more solid and substantial manner. Later, I took the experience of this study class for popularization among the masses, and very quickly one after another was set up in the whole brigade with increasing vigor. A profound change has quickly taken place in the spiritual features of the commune members and masses, and this brigade has become an advanced typical example unit for the whole municipality.

Resolutely and Unswervingly Rely on the Masses

To form ties with the masses it is also necessary to rely on them resolutely and unswervingly. I frequently encountered this situation: When things were difficult to do, and when the masses were needed to solve the difficulties, we still would show initiative in approaching the masses and consulting with them. Because at that time we had to go to the masses to look for ways. However when work had been progressing without a hitch and some experience and methods were acquired, most of us would consider ourselves always in the right and believe in ourselves more than we believed in the masses. In order to overcome this kind of erroneous thinking, I made an analysis of my own condition and diligently maintained "three beliefs." They are:

(1) When the masses are for the moment still in a state of backwardness, to believe in the awareness of the masses.

There was a brigade in T'ients'un commune which happened to be a backward unit. How should we handle the awareness of the commune members of this brigade? Chairman Mao teaches us to "Be good at basically discovering the activism of the masses." In every home of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade there was a tale of woe and suffering. They all possessed the deepest proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao, wanted to work wholeheartedly in the interest of socialism, and had no desire to remain backward. Such were their basic awareness, essence and main trend. By means of such an analysis my confidence in helping them change their backward feature was strengthened. I enthusiastically helped their leading body to run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. Leading the headmen to raise their awareness in continuing the revolution and the commune members and masses to grasp revolution and stimulate production enabled this brigade to quickly change its backwardness and step into the "in agriculture learn from Tach'ai" advanced rank in the whole municipality.

2. When conditions are complex and things difficult to do, to believe in the wisdom of the masses.

Last spring, I went to a brigade to carry out investigation work. Not long after arriving there, I came upon a counter-revolutionary murder case, which for the time being I found most difficult to solve. What should be done? I studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The lowly are the most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant," and realized that since the masses had lived in practice, they should be most conversant with the situation, most abundant in experience and most resourceful in wisdom. Therefore together with the public security personnel, I armed the cadres and the masses with the concept of class and the class struggle, vigorously criticized the "theory of the dying out of the class struggle" and handed the case to the masses. By waging a people's war in a big way they quickly dug out the deeply concealed counter-revolutionaries.

3. When the masses have "offended" us, to believe that they remain forever our teachers.

A leading comrade in the reception center of the revolutionary committee was conscientious and responsible as well as diligent and earnest in his work. Before, I paid much attention in learning from him. Once because of an incident, he had argued with me and I became somewhat angry. I thought to myself, "This fellow has changed. He has disobeyed organization leadership as well as opposed and answered back."

Later, the more I thought about it, the more I felt something was wrong. Why was it that in the past I had been able to learn from him modestly, but after he had opposed me I no longer was able to learn modestly from him? Here I failed to make an analysis of "one dividing into two" on myself and on others. If the masses were to offend my so-called "dignity" and I no longer wanted to learn from them, quite possibly I might never be able to find a teacher and there would be the danger of turning myself into a recluse.

After thinking was clarified, I immediately looked the comrade up and had a chat with him. He not only earnestly made an examination of himself, but also pointed out frankly to me some seeds harmful to the cause of the revolution that had appeared in my mind. When I heard that I became greatly enlightened, and deeply realized that the eyes of the masses were like yardsticks and their hearts were like scales. They were most capable of measuring our level of consciousness in continuing the revolution or telling the degree of our ideological revolutionization.

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AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

T'aip'ing Brigade Relies on Collective Strength for Agricultural Mechanization

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 26, 1971)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," and on the basis of agricultural collectivization and by relying on the strength of collective economy and developing from smallness to bigness in scale and quantity, T'aip'ing brigade, an advanced unit in learning from Tach'ai in agriculture, belonging to the Chunghsing commune in Kannan hsien, Heilungkiang Province, has gradually put into effective operation the business of agricultural mechanization. Within the space of several years, the degree of mechanization on farms has reached 80 percent, mechanization and electrification of non-farming work has been realized to bring about a fundamental change of the past condition of large-scale planting and low yield caused by a small population in a large area and stimulated the rapid development of agricultural production.

Last year, the unit area yield of grain of the whole brigade reached the target of the "Program" to total some 9,000,000 catties. On the average, each laborer was able to produce more than 10,000 catties of grain and together they sold nearly 5,000,000 catties of grain to the state.

Owing to the realization of mechanization and the saving in labor, it has enabled the people to advance on production in scope and in depth. At present, this poor hilly area which before the liberation was called, "A barren hill where no tree can be found, a barren land where no grain can be grown, and a barren place from which people have fled," is now transformed into a socialist new mountain village with all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

Develop Production, Accumulate Capital

T'aip'ing brigade is located in the mid-level region of a mountain in Heilungkiang Province. It consists of nine production teams of more than 2,800 people and more than 22,000 mow of cultivated land. Although after agricultural collectivization the production of this brigade has shown increases over the past, still because of the small population in a large area, on an average a laborer must take care of more than 30 mow of land. It has been impossible to bring about a radical change in the backward farming method historically caused by large-scale planting and low yield. After communalization in particular, the activism of the commune members' demand for developing production has become higher, the number of undertakings has increased and the demand for production quality and quantity has also gone up. There was a shortage of labor, draft animals and farm implements which seriously hampered the advance on production in depth and in scope.

What could be done? Chairman Mao in his great teaching, "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," has clearly pointed out the orientation of advance to the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of T'aip'ing brigade, and given them great encouragement. They were determined to take the road indicated by Chairman Mao, energetically realize agricultural mechanization, fundamentally solve the contradictions between small population in a large area and shortage of labor and further consolidate and develop the collective economy.

However at that time T'aip'ing brigade had very limited resources, and it could not purchase at once the many heavy agricultural machines required. Some of the people thought, "Mechanization is a good thing, but it can't be carried out without help from the state." The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants under the leadership of their good pacesetter LÜ Ho resolutely opposed the idea of those who believed in stretching out their hands for help and decided to be those who used their own hands. They said, "We can only make contributions toward the country's socialist construction, we definitely will not stretch our hands for aid so as to increase the country's burden. Reliance on the strength of the commune and brigade is the path leading to the bringing about of agricultural mechanization with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and we must do it that way."

Neither sitting still and waiting for help from the state nor sitting still for heavy agricultural machinery, but on the basis of current needs of local agricultural production, they proceeded on the one hand with innovation of agricultural tools, actively popularized the various new type of cattle-drawn farm implements and improved farm implements to carry out semi-mechanization in a big way. On the other hand, by giving play to the revolutionary spirit of struggling against nature and the elements, they actively carried out basic farm construction and proceeding from the development of production to accumulate capital for mechanization. From the more than 20,000 mow of sloping land on the hills they dug and removed more than 3,000 cartloads of stone, and from the bottom of the gullies they brought back more than 20,000 cartloads of silt and alluvial mud to improve the farmland and increase the fertility of the soil.

At the same time employing the farming method of three observations and three determinations--"observing the season to determine the proportion of crops," "observing the moisture of the soil to determine the systematic arrangement of sowing," "observing the condition of rain to determine the method of sowing"--summed up by LÜ Ho, they basically guaranteed good harvests of crops for many years irrespective of drought or flooding, bringing the total output of grain to increase at an average rate of more than 1,900,000 catties a year.

In 1970, T'aip'ing brigade won a big bumper harvest. They sold a part of their common reserves for the purchase of electrical wirings and machinery, installed 40 li of high-tension line, realized the mechanization of such non-farming work as shelling and rice polishing as well as electrification for illumination, and the use of rubber tires for transportation. In 1965,

they again rented three sets of tractors for planting from the then state-operated tractor station, and that year they scored a prominent increase in production which enabled the commune members to see the merit of agricultural mechanization and further increased the activism of the masses for mechanization.

Following the constant development in agricultural production, the income of the collective increased daily. The brigade, on the basis of the principle of distribution with equal attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, while fulfilling the state requisition plan and gradually improving the livelihood of the commune members, has at the same time been yearly increasing the accumulation of common reserves. By 1966, the common reserves of T'aip'ing brigade had increased to 760,000 JMP. At a single stroke they drew out more than 100,000 JMP for the purchase of six Tungfanghung tractors and some machine-drawn farm implements, and practiced agricultural mechanization through self-reliance.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the awareness of class struggle and the struggle in line of the poor and lower-middle peasants of T'aip'ing brigade continued to rise. They gave prominence to proletarian politics, grasped revolution, stimulated production and further made manifest the efficiency and advantage of mechanization. From 1966 to 1969, although beset in succession by natural calamities, good results were still obtained in agricultural production by the T'aip'ing brigade. At the same time, because of the part of labor made available through mechanization, they were also able to develop such sideline production as bee-farming, sericulture and pig raising, and collective economy became stronger and stronger. In the three years they purchased another five tractors. At present T'aip'ing brigade has a total of eleven tractors, one heavy duty truck, 64 pieces of various machine-driven farm machinery, 114 sets of electrical pumps for irrigation and drainage as well as non-farming work machines, and the high tension line has been extended to 50 li. The bent plow that had been in use for a thousand years has now been replaced by the "iron ox," and the hillside gully that had stood barren for ten thousand years is resounding everywhere with the growling of motors. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the T'aip'ing brigade have become the masters of mechanization.

Relying on Their Own Hands, Improve Integrated Sets of Equipment

The reason that T'aip'ing brigade has been able within the past several years to bring about 80 percent mechanization in farm work, apart from the fact that they possess more agricultural machinery, is also attributable to the fact that they have been able to use their own hands, and by means of repeated experiments and adaptation to local conditions to carry out improvements and the trial manufacture of a number of integrated sets of farm implements.

From practice T'aip'ing brigade realized that the possession of tractors and heavy machines did not necessarily mean that "everything is all right." Natural conditions varied from one place to another, and the variety of produce and the techniques of farming were not identical. In order to let the heavy machines play their parts to the full, it would still be necessary to improve and trial manufacture a batch of integrated sets of farm implements. This was an important problem concerning whether or not the efficiency of mechanization could be better demonstrated and the degree of mechanization increased.

In 1966, T'aip'ing brigade purchased six tractors, but at that time they did not have integrated sets of farm implements. Should they let the tractors sit idle while they sat and waited for the state to make allocations, or should they solve the problems by themselves and as quickly as possible let the agricultural machinery play its part to the full? The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants felt that here was a problem on whether to maintain the policy of self-reliance and relying on one's own efforts or to passively wait and solely rely on the state. They resolutely criticized and repudiated the erroneous idea of "wait, rely and want," deciding to rely on their own efforts; they made use of existing farm implements and carried out improvements suitable to local conditions to solve the problem of integrated sets. They took an old style 48 row horse-drawn seedling machine used by the brigade in the past, attached spades to it and turned it into a multi-share planting plow suitable for ridge farming. Fixing that behind a tractor, they were able to promptly turn the tractor to farm work.

In 1967 when they acquired another three tractors, they came equipped--with integrated sets of seeding combines. However this kind of seeder was only suitable for use on level ground. T'aip'ing brigade was in a mid-level mountain area, and on high and uneven ground, the use of this kind of seeder in work resulted in the seed being planted either too deeply on the upper slope or too shallowly on the lower slope and the resulting seedling growth was irregular. Some people suggested in conjunction with local conditions to carry out improvements on the seeder. However, there were those who said instead, "In the first place we do not have the tools for carrying out improvements, and in the second place we have no equipment. How could we carry out improvement?"

Could improvements actually be made? The commune members unfolded a debate. The poor and lower-middle peasants said without restraint, "Man is the primary factor. As long as we act in accordance with the teachings of Chairman Mao, strictly carry out work based on the principle of being realistic and down-to-earth and on the basis of our needs and capabilities, by means of practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge, we are bound to carry out improvements well." Following that, the poor and lower-middle peasants contributed ideas and made suggestions, and in great numbers drew up a plan for improvement.

The machine section personnel conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Practice," and combining revolutionary zeal with scientific attitude, carried out repeated experiments. They installed a spade blade on the seeder, and when sowing used the spade to cut a trough and let the seed be sowed in the trough. Because the depth of the troughs was the same, the problem of irregular seedling growth was solved.

In the past some localities had tractors, but owing to the fact that they had not properly solved the problem of integrated sets of farm implements, the result was when the tractors were used for banking earth and sowing, 8 or 9 persons were still employed for supporting the plow by hand and carrying out sowing manually. Chasing after the tractor was not only strenuous but the efficiency was low. In some of the places this condition was more prevalent. The poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of T'aip'ing brigade, employing the policy and strength of the masses as well as relying on their own efforts improved and trial manufactured successively fifteen types of integrated sets of farm implements for tractors such as seeder, inter-row tiller, small weeding hoe, and weeder. That basically eliminated the phenomenon of running along behind the tractor, and raised the rate of use of tractors and the degree of mechanization in farm work. They also made improvements on the seeder so that they not only could be used for seeding, and banking soil, but also for weeding and dressing fertilizer. They have succeeded in producing a machine with many capabilities and one implement for many uses, with fine results.

Good Management and Utilization Increase Efficiency

T'aip'ing brigade, in the process of gradually realizing agricultural mechanization, has paid attention to the training of a number of poor and lower-middle peasant children as peasant mechanics, strengthened political and ideological leadership over them and enabled them to establish the thought of carrying out agricultural mechanization well for the revolution. At present, there are scores of peasant mechanics scattered throughout the various production teams of the brigade, and they have become the backbone force in good management and utilization of agricultural machines.

For the sake of good management and utilization of agricultural machines, they conscientiously studied, conscientiously practiced, and constantly went among the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members to learn the views and demands of one and all on the use of machinery, drew plans and improved measures for good management and utilization of agricultural machinery.

For a time, some of the peasant mechanics thought that since the machines were made of metal, they could be used in any manner. Because of that there appeared for a time the phenomenon of "heavy use and light management" and the lost of spare parts and mechanical failures were rather frequent. The poor and lower-middle peasants offered their views and assisted them through self-reliance to build 11 depots as well as more than 6,000 square meters of parking space for agricultural machinery and implements, so that they could have a fixed place for parking.

At the same time, the peasant mechanics have also carried out improvements on the rules and system for good management and utilization of agricultural machinery, maintained the system of posts and responsibilities and have succeeded in preventing the leakage of oil, water and air in the tractors. Generally the fuel injector of the tractor must be replaced every year. However the tractors under their management and use have not changed a single fuel injector in three years. Generally a tractor must undergo a major overhaul every three years. The first batch of tractors purchased by the T'aip'ing brigade have already been in use for seven years, but they are still in tip-top condition and have not yet been overhauled. Because of good management and utilization the efficiency of the agricultural machinery has greatly increased. In the past a tractor of the brigade could only bank 180 to 200 mow of land, but now in a single day, it is possible to bank from 270 to 290 mow of land.

The machine section personnel of T'aip'ing brigade are not only careful in good management and utilization of agricultural machines, but they are also actively mastering the technique of maintenance and repairs. They have with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants and relying on their own efforts, constructed a 500-square-meter repair and fitting plant. Taking the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency and repairing old things and making use of waste materials, they solved the problem of equipment. At present they are able to carry out general repairs and fitting work, and have succeeded in carrying out medium and minor repairs of agricultural machines within the brigade. In that way they not only are they able to cut down on the waste of labor in sending the agricultural machines outside the hsien for repairs, but also avoid causing delay to farming activities. On top of that they are also able to save the brigade 40,000 to 50,000 JMP in maintenance and repair bills each year.

The practice of T'aip'ing brigade has proved that as long as Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is resolutely implemented, the masses are boldly mobilized, the policy of self-reliance is maintained, and mechanization and semi-mechanization are carried out together, the potential for the development of agricultural mechanization by communes and brigades is very great indeed.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

National Minority Cadres of Luch'un Hsien Grow Rapidly in Class Struggle

- Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels take the training of minority cadres as a major political power build-up process

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 25, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Luch'un hsien, Yunnan Province, have taken the training of cadres of national minorities as a major process in building up political power. This has made for the rapid growth of minority cadres in the course of class struggle and two-line struggle.

In this hsien, there exist Hani, Yi, T'ai, Yao, K'uts'ung, Han and other nationalities, with the minorities accounting for over 90 percent of the total population of the hsien. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist cadre line, the growing-up process of the minority cadres was a very slow affair. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements set for the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and Vice Chairman Lin's three criteria for the selection and promotion of cadres, the Party organizations at various levels in Luch'un hsien in the three major revolutionary campaigns selected a large number of minority elite elements to join leading squads at various levels.

The revolutionary enthusiasm of minority cadres and their work fervor ran very high. But due to a low cultural level, the majority of them ran into certain difficulties in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. To raise their level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, apart from the general introduction of such study systems as "daily study," "study days," "discussion-application forums," etc., constantly ran Mao Tse-tung's thought-study classes of various types, and organized minority cadres in the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and the study of the Party's various guidelines and policies, doing so in the light of current trends and tasks. Many communes and brigades also ran political night schools or installed tutors to help the minority cadres in the study of not only theory but also culture. The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels also made it a point to guide the minority cadres to closely associate practice of the three major revolutionary movements with the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and take revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice.

Communist Party member Wang Wo-ts'ai (a Hani national), chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Tungsha brigade, Hungch'i commune, originally knew not a single character. In the study of Chairman Mao's works, he could only listen to what other people read aloud and commit same to memory. He found his understanding skimpy and himself lacking in work methods. He was determined to clear the cultural hurdle and scale the heights of theory. Armed with the "Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung," he scanned it in every spare moment. Every character new to him he asked other people. He combined the study of theory with the study of culture. After over one year and more of assiduous efforts, he was capable of reading on his own the "Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung" and the "three constantly read articles." Thanks to his direct reading of Chairman Mao's works, he found his ideological level and work capacity raised accordingly.

In the winter of last year, the brigade decided to organize the labor forces of various production teams in the building of a ditch. With the decision worked out, several production teams failed to act on it. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "No investigation, no right to speak," Wang Wo-ts'ai headed for these production teams to make investigations and studies. It turned out that these teams could get no benefit out of the project, lack of remuneration and a loss of income being their worry. To counter such a situation, he organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Be prepared against war and against natural disasters and do everything for the people." He taught the masses how to handle correctly the relations between a part and the whole. Meanwhile, in line with such principles as distribution according to labor, exchange at equal value, etc., he sought a rational solution of the income problem about teams deriving no benefit from the project. He aroused the activism of the masses in a rapid plunge into ditch-construction work.

The revolutionary committee of Hungch'i commune summed up Wang So-ts'ai's experience in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and popularized it among the cadres of the whole commune. Among the national minority cadres of the whole commune was whipped up an upsurge in the study of both theory and culture.

In training minority cadres, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Luch'un hsien paid great attention to education on the great communist objective among people of national minorities.

Secretary Tang Mei-ch'eng of the Party branch of Ch'imapa brigade, Weitung commune, was a cadre of the T'ai nationality. For a time, he only paid attention to the work programs of the T'ai nationality production teams and no attention to those of the production teams of other nationalities. He was criticized for that by the masses.

After discovering this problem, the chairman of the revolutionary committee of the commune seriously helped him in the study of Marxist-Leninist viewpoints and in acquiring a correct understanding of the relations between class and nationalities. This made him realize that to serve the interests of the masses of his own nationality meant a narrow national concept. Only

by serving the interests of the great majority of people in the whole of China and in the whole world can we live up to the communist world outlook. With awareness raised, he took the initiative in going among cadres and people of various nationalities to fight self and criticize revisionism and solicit opinions. He also constantly went to production teams of other nationalities to carry out proper work programs.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Luch'un hsien also organized minority cadres for the study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be an 'official' and also one of the people," and helped them in doggedly upholding the principle of not departing from labor, not departing from the masses and not departing from reality, and forever maintaining the true colors of ordinary laborers.

Hani national Yang Tse-pao, a member of the Party committee of Hunghsin commune, was originally a secretary of a brigade. When a secretary, he maintained very close ties with the masses, studying and laboring with them. After he was transferred to the commune, he developed arrogance and self-complacency. He was less than thorough in his work. The masses had a lot to say against him. The chief responsible comrades of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the commune had many a heart-to-heart talk with him. By citing their own lessons drawn from the mistake of showing arrogance and self-complacency and departing from the masses before the great cultural revolution, they tried to enlighten him. They joined him in studying Chairman Mao's writings on the mass line. After study, Yang Tse-pao took the initiative in going among the masses to examine his own mistakes. He doggedly penetrated into the world of reality, humbly learned from the masses, and seriously remolded his world outlook. He won the praise of the masses.

To allow the rapid growth of minority cadres, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Luch'un hsien gave them a free hand in doing work with courage in the three major revolutionary movements and solving their own problems independently. Meanwhile, timely guidance was given to them to help them sum up experiences and lessons and raise their work capacity continuously. In areas where some new minority cadres were in charge of the main leadership duties, competent old cadres were assigned as their assistants to fervently help the new cadres in their work.

Secretary Chu Li-p'ei of the Party branch of Ch'ungtou brigade was a young woman of K'uts'ung nationality who was exactly 20 years old. Deputy Party branch secretary Li Ming-ts'ai was originally a veteran Party branch secretary. At first, some people seriously affected with old ideas were afraid that Chu Li-p'ei might not be equal to the job. Chu Li-p'ei also lacked self-confidence. Li Ming-ts'ai joined her in studying Chairman Mao's teachings in the course of recalling the bitterness of the past in the light of the sweetness of the present. She was also helped to cherish the determination to wield power properly for the revolution. Li Ming-ts'ai constantly went together with her to the production teams, and in the course of practice gave her ideological training and imparted to her a

proper style and proper methods. With the help of the old Party branch secretary, Chu Li-p'ei progressed very fast.

In February this year, Chu Li-p'ei headed for Hati production team to help solve a problem of unity involving the leading squad. With the problem in mind, she labored side by side with the masses, called a forum of poor and lower-middle peasants, and widely asked for the opinions of the masses on the matter. She got hold of the main contradictions about disunity in the leading squad. On the basis of investigation and study, Chu Li-p'ei engaged production team cadres in separate heart-to-heart talks, and gave everyone of them the benefit of patient and prudent political-ideological work. Then she ran a cadres' study class with the participation of the masses. Everyone was organized in the study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Get united and win still greater victories." The cadres were guided in fighting self and criticizing revisionism, and all of them subjected themselves to a lot of self-criticism. With the help of Chu Li-p'ei, the cadres of the production team won new unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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RED GUARDS

Red Guards Saved by PLA Heroes Mature in Revolutionary Struggle

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Aug. 28, 1971)

the 27 girl red guards who were saved by heroic fighters of the fourth platoon of a chinese people's liberation army unit during an accident four years ago are rapidly maturing in revolutionary struggles under the inspiration of the heroes' revolutionary spirit. they recently gathered together and reported their progress to the platoon.

these girls had been students of the no. 15 middle school in nanchang. on august 19, 1967, when they were crossing the kan river escorted by platoon leader li wen-chung and ten fighters, the ferry boat, overtaken by a mishap, floundered and they were thrown overboard. li wen-chung and the fighters fought their way through the swift current to rescue them. all the girls were saved but li wen-chung and two other men, li tsung-chuan and chen tien-kuei, laid down their lives. in recognition of their heroic deeds, the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party issued an order conferring the title of honour "model platoon in helping the left and cherishing the people" on the fourth platoon, and "model for helping the left and cherishing the people" on the platoon leader li wen-chung.

the girls are now at different work posts. many of them have been commended as "five-good fighters" or activists in the living study and application of chairman mao's works. some have been admitted into the communist party or the communist youth league.

one of them, li chih-lien, volunteered to settle down in a village in poyang county after leaving school in 1968 in response to chairman mao's great call for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. taking the heroic fighters of the fourth platoon as her example, she has striven to become a proletarian fighter loyal to chairman mao. she modestly learns from the poor and lower-middle peasants and is ready to do tough and filthy jobs. once a flood breached the dyke and submerged the rice fields. she joined the peasants in rush-harvesting the rice, though she had got a foot hurt. the flood water kept rising and made it very hard for people ever to get a firm foothold in the breast-deep water. the rushing water reminded her of the heroic image of li wen-chung striving to rescue her party in the turbulent kan river. thereupon she encouraged herself by reciting this quotation from chairman mao: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." she worked with growing vigour. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "little li's really a girl of iron exclamation"

li chih-lien made rapid progress. she was chosen to work as book-keeper, then warehouse attendant and then primary school teacher. she was admitted into the communist youth league last year. she said with pride: "the countryside is beautiful everywhere, the poor and lower-middle peasants are dear to me. i will, like li wen-chung, do as chairman mao teaches and take root firmly in the countryside to make revolution all my life."

another girl, chang chi-chun, now a textile worker, went to shantung province with two schoolmates to see li wen-chung's mother after they had been rescued. with tears in their eyes, they pledged to mother li: "mother, your son has laid down his life for us. we will take over his gun and dedicate our lives the party has given us to the people." mother li replied with deep feeling as she felt their red guard arm-bands: "my son has done something right. he died a glorious death." then she presented chang chi-chun with a copy of "selected works of mao tsetung" and urged her to take the fighters of the heroic fourth platoon as her example, study chairman mao's works seriously and be a worthy successor to the revolutionary cause who serves the people heart and soul.

chang chi-chun wanted to be a p.l.a. fighter. later she was assigned to work at a cotton mill. she did not like her work at first. then she carefully studied the three constantly read articles by chairman mao. opening the copy of "selected works of mao tsetung" given her by mother li, she recalled mother li's encouraging words as well as the heroic images of li wen-chung and his comrades-in-arms. she came to realize that she must learn from the heroes their revolutionary spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly. she wrote in her diary: "i have made up my mind to do what the party wants me to."

determined to be a good worker of chairman mao's, she got up early every day and put things in order before starting work. she modestly learned from veteran workers and tried hard to master the skills for the revolution. she became a skilled textile worker in less than one year and learned to weave cloth of seven specifications.

the heroic deeds of li wen-chung and his comrades inspired the red guards at different posts to serve the people still better.

chen hsien-mei, a worker at a petro-chemical machinery plant, is praised as being a second chen tien-kuei, who served the revolution like a willing ox. as soon as she came to the plant, she copied in her notebook chen tien-kuei's watchword "place revolution, the party's interests, work and other people in first place". she was at first assigned work in the foundry. there she never shrank from heavy jobs, though her hands got blistered. later she was asked to operate an overhead crane and she accepted it readily. she often came back to the foundry in her spare time to help. when the plant's canteen was short of hands, she volunteered to go and work there. as a cook, she was again among the first to do the toughest jobs. her face was often smeared with sweat and soot. when the workers were too busy with urgent production tasks to have their meals in time, she served them at the workshops. in her three years of work at the plant, she was repeatedly transferred to new jobs. but she did any job given her with a will. she was commended as an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

wang li-fen, now a p.l.a. medical orderly, has carried on the glorious tradition of the heroic fourth platoon in cherishing the people. fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, she would climb steep mountains to collect medicinal herbs for the local people. she spared no effort to nurse the patients. she has now been admitted into the communist party of china.

chu chi-mei now recharges miner's lamps at a coal mine. once, a granary several kilometres away caught fire. she rushed all the way to the scene and fought the fire at close

quarters. worried about her safety, her comrades dragged her out of the building enwrapped in smoke. but in an instant she was found leaping into the house through a window to salvage the grain. she worked feverishly despite the choking smoke and her blistered feet. she said: "if i want to learn from the p.l.a. heroes, i should do so with concrete action."

the 27 girls are resolved to step up their efforts to learn from the hero li wen-chung and his comrades, study works by marx, lenin and chairman mao, and temper themselves into proletarian revolutionary fighters of chairman mao.

RURAL POSTAL SERVICE

Southwest China Province Has Good Postal Service in Mountain Areas

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 27, 1971)

a network of postal service has been set up in the mountain areas and border regions inhabited by national minorities in yunnan province. ninety-five per cent of the people's communes in the province have post offices and more than 80 per cent of the production brigades have postmen.

yunnan province, on the southwestern frontier of china, had poor communications. the villages there are scattered in high mountains and separated by turbulent rivers. under the reactionary rule of the kuomintang before liberation, there were no post offices in the mountain areas. the poor and lower-middle peasants used to walk miles or even dozens of miles across mountains and rivers to get their letters posted in county towns. sometimes they had to ask merchants to deliver letters, who demanded a lot of money.

after liberation, the communist party and chairman mao showed great concern for the construction in the border regions. as transportation facilities developed, postal service also made big progress.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, postal service in these areas has developed by leaps and bounds. more than one hundred commune post offices have been set up over the past year. the rural mail route has expanded from 160,000 kilometres to 270,000 kilometres and the number of production teams accessible to mail have increased by 20 per cent.

seven commune post offices were set up last year in the remote autonomous county of the hsimengwa nationality in the high mountains. there is now a postman in every production brigade. thirty-nine mail routes have been opened up, totalling over 1,500 kilometres. all the production teams in the county are now accessible to mail.

the revolutionary committees at all levels give direct guidance to the development of rural postal service. post offices have been quickly set up in communes that had none before. production brigades select rural postmen from among poor and lower-middle peasants with socialist consciousness

and certain educational level. in the course of their work these postmen strive to make a living study and application of chairman mao's three brilliant articles -- "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they display the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they are warmly praised by the national minorities in the border regions.

the postmen serve the people heart and soul, helping them as best they can. they always carry stamps, letter paper, envelopes and paste and help illiterate peasants write letters. they often help poor and lower-middle peasants in remote places to buy cloth, salt, hoes and other daily necessities from towns.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Leaves Central China Province for Peking

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 28, 1971)

the albanian agricultural delegation led by minister of agriculture pirro dodbiba left here for peking by train yesterday after paying a visit to honan province in central china. it was accompanied by li kuang-hsun, leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

the delegation arrived in chengchow from changsha by special plane on august 23. in the evening the honan provincial committee of the communist party of china and the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet warmly welcoming the albanian comrades-in-arms. liu chien-hsun, first secretary of the c.p.c. honan provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and minister pirro dodbiba spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties and peoples of china and albania. they said that the people of the two countries would always learn from and support each other and unite to fight and win victory together in the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, and in the cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the albanian agricultural delegation, in the company of chang shu-chih, secretary of the c.p.c. honan provincial committee, visited the chiliying people's commune in hsinhsiang county and saw the sturdily growing cotton and maize crops there. they also saw a livestock farm, pigsties and a flour mill. they made a detailed investigation of how the commune members learned from the revolutionary spirit of the tachai production brigade, and inquired into the management and seed selection of cotton and the application of scientific farming. they also watched a target shooting performance by local militiamen. the albanian comrades-in-arms warmly praised the commune members: your practice proves the correctness of chairman mao's instruction "people's communes are fine." we rejoice in your achievements.

during their stay in honan, the albanian comrades also visited the loyang tungfanghung (the east is red) tractor plant, the tobacco fields and the tobacco-curing workshop of the chiaochuang production brigade in hsiangcheng county, an agricultural scientific research institute of the hsinhsiang administrative region and the hsinhsiang chemical fibre plant.

the albanian comrades-in-arms also went to see the hungchi (red flag) irrigation canal in linhsien county and had a discussion with some model workers who had distinguished themselves in building the project. the model workers said that they would learn from the albanian people their revolutionary spirit and valuable experience so as to do a still better job in the revolution and production.

in all these places, the albanian comrades were accorded a warm welcome by local leading members and revolutionary people.

upon its arrival in and departure from honan, the albanian agricultural delegation was welcomed and seen off by chang shu-chih, secretary of the c.p.c. honan provincial committee, and leading members of the departments concerned wang wei-chun, wang chun-chih and yuan li-chao.

Great Friendship, Militant Unity

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 27, 1971)

as soon as our delegation stepped on albanian soil we were enveloped in a sea of friendship. seven days was a short time but the bonds of friendship strengthened during our visit are everlasting. this sums up the feelings of the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china which came to albania when the people of the country were greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious albanian party of labour and its sixth congress. the delegation was led by li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army. the deputy leader was tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force. the friendly visit to albania was from august 15 to 22. it once again vividly demonstrated the brotherly a rock-firm revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian parties, peoples and armies.

everywhere the delegation went, it was greeted with loud cries of: "enver-mao tsetung", "people's china" and "friendship is the guarantee". thousands of hands were stretched out in friendship to greet the chinese comrades-in-arms who came from afar. bouquets of sweet-smelling flowers were presented to genuine friends and comrades.

the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chairman of the council of ministers comrade mehmet shehu, both very busy men, received the chinese military friendship delegation. comrade enver hoxha had a long, most cordial and friendly talk with comrade li teh-sheng, comrade tsao li-huai and other members of the delegation, and was photographed with them.

the delegation visited the memorial hall in tirana built in honour of the founding of the albanian party of labour. it is a simple two-storeyed building in a lane, and marks the site where the albanian communist party, the forerunner of the albanian party of labour, was founded on november 8, 1941 under the leadership of comrade enver hoxha. the birth of the party ignited the raging flames of guerrilla warfare throughout albania in resistance to the italian and german fascist invaders and in dealing deadly blows at the domestic traitors. during the course of their visit, the delegates became deeply imbued with a high respect for comrade enver hoxha and the party of labour.

the delegation also visited the national liberation struggle museum in tirana. this museum houses many valuable relics which demonstrate the truth that a weak nation can defeat a strong, and a small nation can defeat a big. they show how the albanian people, under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour with comrade enver hoxha as its leader, dared to take up arms, wage a heroic struggle against enemies and grasp the destiny of their country, thus setting a brilliant example of how a small country defeated a big one by relying on its own efforts. the chinese delegation very much impressed by these facts, wrote in the visitors' book: "heroic people and glorious deeds. learn from the albanian people. we salute to them."

commanders and fighters of a unit of the people's army stationed in the berat district, the militiamen and inhabitants of nearby villages received the visiting chinese comrades-in-arms as kinsmen. as soon as they sighted their chinese comrades, they greeted them with thunderous applause and cheers. comrade li teh-sheng and others warmly embraced their hosts and there was much shaking of hands as they prepared to have their photographs taken with the commanders and fighters, militiamen and villagers.

when comrade li teh-sheng approached a small ten-year old girl named mireta, she stood to attention like a soldier, sub-machinegun in hand. comrade li teh-sheng smilingly asked her if she would use a gun without hesitation she replied: "yes exclamation to get rid of any invaders."

a 65-year old man embraced his chinese comrades and described how, responding to the call of his respected and beloved leader comrade enver hoxha, he had struggled against the italian and german fascist aggressors with a gun always ready for action. today, although quite old, he still clasps the gun in high spirits and is ready for action, prepared at all times to defend his hometown. as soon as he heard that the chinese military friendship delegation was coming on a visit, he hastened, gun on his back, to join the ranks of welcoming his comrades-in-arms.

the time to depart having arrived, the chinese comrades reluctantly bade fare-well to their albanian comrades-in-arms. somebody asked little mireta what message she would like her chinese uncles to take back to china, she replied: "wish chairman mao a long, long life like the mountains."

while in berat the chinese comrades-in-arms visited the mao tsetung textile combine. comrade li teh-sheng and others had a cordial talk with the women workers there. the women described their own new achievements in the socialist emulation drive to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party of labour and its sixth congress. comrade li teh-sheng extended congratulations to them and said: "you have done very well. we learn from you and all the other albanian workers." they replied: "we will forever advance under the leadership of the party and comrade enver hoxha. we albanian and chinese workers will learn from each other, encourage each other and make progress together forever." they asked the delegation to convey their greetings to the chinese working class and to the chinese people's liberation army.

the leading organ of the garrison in korca held a grand banquet in honour of the delegation. at the banquet, a choir composed of white-haired old men sang revolutionary songs. the choir is unique for it is the only choir in albania made up entirely of old men. the singers have for many years sung in impressive

voices to the people. their songs are full of praise for the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha. when they heard that the chinese military friendship delegation was visiting korca, they came there to give a special performance for the chinese comrades-in-arms.

after they had finished singing, comrade li teh-sheng stepped forward and thanked them. 87-year-old ilo mosko, the oldest member of the choir, said with great emotion: "although we are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers, the great friendship forged by comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung has closely linked the people of our two countries together. in the common struggle, the people of our two countries will, as in the past and in the present, forever unite, fight and triumph together exclamation" he then shouted: "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live comrade mao tsetung exclamation"

when the news that the chinese military friendship delegation was about to pay a visit to the plase albanian-chinese friendship agricultural co-operative reached the co-op members there, the village was soon in festival array.

as the chinese comrades arrived, co-op members greeted them, playing folk musical instruments and dancing joyfully. a group of young people sang songs in praise of albanian-chinese friendship. children held up by the arms of their motners competed with each other to shake hands with the uncles from the chinese people's liberation army. stili kaskavichi, chairman of the agricultural co-operative, told the chinese friends of the fruitful results achieved by the co-op members in revolutionizing their thinking, in developing agricultural production and in strengthening preparedness against war. li teh-sheng and other chinese comrades warmly praised the co-op members' revolutionary spirit and the heroism they had displayed in changing the feature of the village and wished them more brilliant successes under the leadership of the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha.

comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, has pointed out: "the great fighting friendship which links our parties, peoples and countries has been forged in revolutionary storms and in the joint struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. it is firm as steel and pure as crystal, because it is based on the invincible principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism."

comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, has pointed out that "the parties and peoples of china and albania have cemented a profound revolutionary friendship in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. this friendship founded on the basis of marxist-leninist and proletarian internationalist principles is eternal and indestructible."

the visit of the chinese military friendship delegation has written a new page in the epic story of the steadily enhancing great friendship between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Aug. 26, 1971)

the chinese government delegation headed by jen pu-chai, vice-minister of building, arrived here by air this morning, to attend the forthcoming opening of the 8th algiers international fair and to pay a friendly visit to this country at the invitation of the algerian government.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by mahamed arbaoui, algerian secretary of state for hydraulics; cheref, director for foreign relations of the ministry of commerce, and bachir ould rouis, director of the department of economic and financial affairs of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic envoys of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the kingdom of cambodia and other countries here were also at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation.

present also were wei pao-shan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, hsu feng, chinese commercial counsellor and member of the chinese government delegation already here, and li he-tien, deputy head of the chinese pavilion at the algiers international fair.

algerian trade minister layachi yaker received and had a cordial, friendly talk with vice-minister jen pu-chai and all other members of the chinese government delegation here this afternoon.

chinese charge d'affaires a.i. wei pao-shan was present.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Premier Chou En-lai and Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Austrian Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with rudolf sallinger, president of the austrian federal economic chamber, and all the members of the austrian economic delegation he is leading.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned including liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, hu shu-tu, chuang pu-sheng and hu pen-yao.

Austrian Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1971)

the nine-member austrian economic delegation led by rudolf sallinger, president of the austrian federal economic chamber, left here by air today for a visit to southern china before going home.

leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin and tsai hsin-ten saw the delegation off at the airport.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Cambodian Special Envoy Ieng Sary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union and the national united front of cambodia.

attending the banquet were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

others in the seats of honour were:

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c.;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking;

laotian friends general nuon mongkhunvilay and madame mongkhunvilay; and

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, and madame kim jai suk.

attending the banquet were chinese party and state leaders huang yung-sheng, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, yeh chien-ying, wu fa-hsien and kuo mo-jo; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; acting foreign minister chi peng-fei; and comrades lin chia-mei, yu li-chun and hsu han-ping.

huge portraits of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, were hung side by side on the curtain on the rostrum of the banquet hall. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and the people's republic of china. the band played song of welcome as samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, and special envoy ieng sary entered the banquet hall in the company of chinese leaders. the band played the national anthems of cambodia and china at the start of the banquet.

premier chou en-lai, special envoy ieng sary and samdech sihanouk made speeches amid warm applause (their speeches were released in full separately).

premier chou en-lai said:.mr.. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union and the national united front of cambodia, has come to peking from the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism, bringing to the chinese people in the rear area happy tidings of victory from the front and sentiments of comradeship-in-arms. this is a tremendous encouragement to us.

he stressed that following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people have always regarded it as their bounden internationalist duty to give support to the just struggles of the people of various countries. the chinese people firmly support the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation the three indochinese peoples have long been determined to resolutely carry their war of resistance through to the end, and the chinese people will firmly support them to the end exclamation

special envoy ieng sary said the solidarity and friendship between the people of cambodia and china are indestructible because they are born from the common determination to fight against the u.s. imperialists and their valets. also, inspite of the fact that our two countries are far from each other, we have the same wish, the same objective which is to struggle with determination, without compromise and retreat, without bartering away principles and side by side with the fraternal vietnamese, laotian and korean peoples until the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs are destroyed and driven out of cambodia and the whole of indochina, out of taiwan, south korea and all the places in asia.

samdech sihanouk solemnly reaffirmed in his speech: the khmer people, their n.u.f.c., their r.g.n.u.c. and their people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia are prepared and ready to wage until final victory their war of resistance against the aggression of u.s. imperialism which is aided by the puppets in saigon and phnompenh, even though such a war may still go on for five years, or ten years, or twenty years or longer.

he said he was satisfied and overjoyed at china's resolute support to his 24th message to the khmer nation and its formal condemnation of the machiavellian schemes of convening a new geneva conference or political solution of the cambodian problem hatched by u.s. imperialism and its phnompenh lackeys.

a warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the banquet. in a happy get-together, the comrades-in-arms of china, cambodia, viet nam, laos and korea talked cordially about the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china, the three indochinese countries and korea cemented in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

also attending the banquet were:

ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, keat chhon, thiounn prasith, and second vice-minister of foreign affairs van piny and madame van piny;

princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech sihanouk; madame pemme peang, mother of madame sihanouk princess monique; madame kou roun; samdech sihanouk's sons and daughter prince norodom yuvaneath, princess norodom roeungsy, prince norodom siharoni, and prince norodom norindrapong; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the cambodian head of state, and madame sisowath methavi; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; and ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea, and madame ang kim khoan; and

all the members of the vietnamese local economic study group led by comrade le quang tuan.

present at the banquet were also:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang and lo shu-chang;

leading members of various departments of the chinese people's liberation army hsiao ching-kuang, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, wang hung-kun, kuang jen-nung, chang nan-sheng, pan yung-ti, yuan hua-ping and chai cheng-wen; and

leading members of the departments concerned of the c.p.c. central committee and of the government, and the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, liu ta-yu, kuo lu, chang kuo-min, wang meng, ting hsi-lin, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, lu ying, ti fu-tsai and ting chiao, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling.

diplomatic envoys of various countries concerned attended the banquet.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Special Envoy Ieng Sary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet here this evening in honour of mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

respected mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union and the national united front of cambodia,

distinguished guests from cambodia,

comrades and friends,

mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union and the national united front of cambodia, has come to peking from the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism, bringing to the chinese people in the rear area happy tidings of victory from the front and sentiments of comradeship-in-arms. this is a tremendous encouragement to us. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i extend the warmest welcome to mr. ieng sary, the honourable envoy of the fighters in cambodia, as well as the highest respects to the cambodian armed forces and people who are engaged in valiant battles.

we express our hearty thanks to the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. sihanouk and to prime minister penn nouth and mme. penn nouth for honouring us with their presence at this banquet tonight.

in the past year and more, the heroic cambodian people, under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as the chairman, have vigorously waged the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, dealing heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors and their phnom penh lackeys, liberating large tracts of their territory and setting up stable base areas. the valiant people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia have constantly developed and grown stronger through the fight and performed great meritorious deeds for the cause of national liberation of cambodia.

holding aloft the banner of fighting against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the national united front of cambodia with the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as the chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as the prime minister have won the warm support and backing of the entire cambodian people and enjoyed high prestige both at home and abroad. the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is an integral whole. united as one and closely coordinating with and inspiring each other in domestic struggles and international activities, the cambodian people are advancing from victory to victory. the chinese people express the warmest congratulations to the fraternal cambodian people on the great victories they have won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation

the present revolutionary situation in indochina is unprecedentedly fine. since the beginning of this year, the heroic peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos, supporting and assisting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, have launched fierce offensives on the various battlefronts in indochina and won many important victories of strategic significance. the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys are now in a passive position of having to receive blows everywhere; they are riddled with internal contradictions and are in utter chaos. in order to save itself from defeat, u.s. imperialism is still doing its utmost to push the so-called "nixon doctrine" and its plan of "vietnamization", in a wild attempt to hang on in indochina. however, the initiative on the battlefields is completely in

the hands of the three indochinese peoples, and the development of the situation is favourable to the indochinese peoples. in trying to drag out the war, the u.s. aggressors will only suffer even more ignominious defeats. victory surely belongs to the three indochinese peoples who are fighting valiantly.

comrades and friends,

at present, the whole world is in the midst of a great upheaval and the situation is excellent. the u.s. imperialist position of hegemony established after world war ii has been shaken to its very foundation, and the imperialist colonial system is collapsing. the power politics practised by the superpowers has met with universal opposition from medium and small countries; voices for defending state sovereignty and national independence are resounding throughout the world; the raging tide of revolution of the people of various countries against imperialism and all reactionaries are surging vigorously with irresistible force. though u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are continuing their sabotage and trouble-making, the general trend of history cannot be altered. the people of the world, united together, will surely defeat u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys.

following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people have always regarded it as their bounden internationalist duty to give support to the just struggles of the people of various countries. the chinese people firmly support the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation the three indochinese peoples have long been determined to resolutely carry their war of resistance through to the end, and the chinese people will firmly support them to the end exclamation

the chinese people firmly support the korean people in their struggle for the peaceful unification of their fatherland exclamation

the chinese people will, together with the peoples of korea, the three indochinese countries, japan and other asian countries, wage resolute struggles against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation

the chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world exclamation

u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the three indochinese peoples are sure to win exclamation

the people of the world are sure to win exclamation

now i propose a toast

to the great victory of the cambodian and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of china, cambodia, viet nam, laos and korea,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth,

to the health of special envoy mr. ieng sary,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from cambodia, viet nam, laos and korea present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Special Envoy Ieng Sary's Speech at Banquet in His Honor

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia, at the banquet given here this evening by premier chou en-lai in his honour:

your excellency respected premier chou en-lai,

your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen and dear chinese friends present here,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.c., and neak moneang,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and lok chumteav,

your excellencies respected heads of diplomatic missions and mesdames,

ladies and gentlemen and dear friends present here,

at this magnificent banquet which your excellency premier chou en-lai has kindly organized to welcome and honour the special envoy from the interior part of the rgnuc which is directly leading the struggle in cambodia, i, on behalf of the interior part of the rgnuc, the khmer people and the fighters of the pafnlc, express profound gratitude to your excellency premier chou en-lai and your excellencies all the chinese leaders and to the great and valiant chinese people. this banquet is a new manifestation of the constancy of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between our two peoples, chinese and khmer.

it is true that cambodia and the people's republic of china are several thousand kilometres apart from each other, but the mekong which runs through the whole of indochina from its source in china's tibet is the image of the natural and close ties of fraternal solidarity and friendship which have existed for a very long time between the khmer people and the chinese people, as between the khmer people and the vietnamese and laotian peoples.

in the common struggle of the khmer people and the chinese people, the natural solidarity and friendship between our two peoples have been transformed into a militant solidarity, a militant and fraternal friendship which is close and indestructible, because they are born from the common determination to fight against the u.s. imperialists and their valets. also, inspite of the fact that our two countries are far from each other, we have the same wish, the same objective which is to struggle with determination, without compromise and retreat, without bartering away principles and side by side with the fraternal vietnamese, laotian and korean peoples until the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs are destroyed and driven out of cambodia and the whole of indochina, out of taiwan, south korea and all the places in asia. that is why the khmer people and fighters, who are now engaged in a heroic struggle in the front lines against the barbarous aggression of the u.s. imperialists and their valets of saigon and bangkok, are firmly confident of winning total victory.

your excellency the premier has said: "the chinese people are determined to follow the teachings of their great leader chairman mao and pledge themselves to provide powerful backing to the three peoples of indochina and give firm support to the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos in carrying through to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation." this is a concrete assistance and an immense encouragement to our people.

during my stay in china, i have been deeply moved by the friendly and warm reception which has been accorded to me by the chinese people and government in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and fraternity. in the course of fulfilling my mission and in my relations with the chinese people and government, i am even more moved to note the true and pure sentiments of patriotism and internationalism which the chinese people show for our people.

the great cultural revolution initiated and led personally by great chairman mao has won brilliant victories. the great thoughts of chairman mao have gone deep into and taken root in the hearts of the great chinese people. these brilliant thoughts of chairman mao have been transformed into an immense moral and material force in the chinese socialist revolution. at present, the socialist construction and socialist revolution of the chinese people are rapidly advancing by leaps and bounds. within a short period of time, the chinese people have freed themselves from the semi-colonial and semi-feudal regime and have turned their country into a powerful socialist country. the tremendous victories of the chinese people have favourably influenced, aided and encouraged all the countries of the world in their struggle for national liberation, national independence, sovereignty and peace against colonialism and neo-colonialism with u.s. imperialism as the chieftain.

in the struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their domestic and foreign valets, the puppets of saigon, bangkok and phnom penh, the khmer people and their patriotic have raised their national consciousness with a long tradition of struggle and a brilliant past and have developed their position of independence which consists in being the masters of their own house and relying on their own strength and in surmounting all difficulties. in this struggle carried out under the wise leadership of the nufc presided over by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the rgnuc with samdech penn nouth as the prime minister and

mr. khieu samphan as the deputy prime minister, the khmer people and their pafnlc are winning brilliant victories in all fields.

thus our pafnlc was born and developed from scratch in the raging flames of the struggle against the imperialist war of aggression. our fighters have learned much from their fellow fighters of the chinese people's liberation army which possesses a rich experience and great revolutionary heroism and which was born and grew in difficult conditions and has gone through long revolutionary tempests under the leadership of the great and venerated leader of the chinese people, chairman mao. our guerrilla forces, our regional forces and our regular forces are being educated, developed and consolidated in quality and quantity, in their political consciousness, in combat capability, in organization as well as in military technique.

young but tempered in the accomplishment of their heavy but worthy tasks which bring them honour, our pafnlc are determined to surmount all obstacles to overthrow forever the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs of saigon and phnom penh and to win independence, sovereignty, neutrality, peace, democracy and territorial integrity for our beloved motherland. our pafnlc are firmly convinced that they are able and are determined to accomplish these heavy tasks which bring them honour, because, in addition to their own determination, they have drawn lessons from the valuable experience of struggle of the heroic chinese people and of the chinese people's army against imperialist aggressors.

it is with these sentiments of militant and fraternal solidarity and friendship that i raise my glass to drink a toast

-- to the militant, fraternal and ever-lasting solidarity and friendship between the khmer and chinese peoples and between cambodia and the people's republic of china,

-- to the militant solidarity and revolutionary fraternity between the khmer, vietnamese and laotian peoples,

-- to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist front of the 5 countries, cambodia, china, viet nam, laos and korea,

-- to the great common victory of the peoples of the world over imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and japanese militarism,

-- to the health and long life of his excellency chairman mao tsetung and his excellency vice-chairman lin piao,

-- to the health and long life of his excellency premier chou en-lai and their excellencies the other chinese leaders and their wives,

-- to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk and neak moneang,

-- to the health and long life of samdech penn nouth and lok chumteav,

-- to the health of their excellencies the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

-- to the health of the ladies and gentlemen and friends present here exclamation

Samedch Norodom Sihanouk's Speech at Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, at the banquet given here this evening by premier chou en-lai in honour of mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia:

your excellency respected premier chou en-lai,

your excellencies esteemed messieurs and mesdames the national authorities (military and civil) of the people's republic of china,

your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, esteemed friends of the khmer people,

dear compatriots,

first of all, allow me to express my warmest gratitude to his excellency chou en-lai and to the government of the people's republic of china who have been so kind as to hold this grand and magnificent banquet in honour of mr. ieng sary, special envoy and eminent representative of the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c. (the national united front, the royal government and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia) in the interior of our country.

the great and glorious chinese people are thus giving us a new illustrious testimony of their unswerving fraternal friendship, total support and militant solidarity, which constitute the greatest encouragement for our entire khmer people and give them sure confidence to defeat their enemies and realize national salvation.

i would avail myself of this happy occasion to inform you that in the interior of my country, the khmer people, their nufc, their rgnuc and their pafnlc are extremely satisfied and overjoyed at the resounding publication of the commentary of the "people's daily" dated august 3, 1971 which, in the name of the chinese people and government, expressed resolute support to the inviolable position of the kingdom of cambodia with regard to the cambodian problem, a position which was explicitly stated in my 24th message to the khmer nation dated july 30, 1971.

on this matter, allow me to cite the following phrases from the "people's daily" of august 3, 1971: "the key to the solution of the indochina question lies in the total and unconditional withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops and its accomplice troops from indochina, leaving the indochinese peoples to solve their own problems themselves.

"u.s. imperialism ... has instigated its phnom penh lackeys to spread the word that a new geneva conference would be convened. this is a sheer fraud which is ridiculous and absurd. it is known to all that the 1954 geneva agreements have long been thoroughly sabotaged by u.s. imperialism. today when the u.s. aggressors have been badly battered by the heroic people of the three indochinese countries, it is absolutely impossible for u.s. imperialism to try to turn the tide and seek a way out by calling a new geneva conference. ... the question ... is not one of convening any new geneva conference. it is that

u.s. imperialism must withdraw its aggressor troops from the whole of indochina totally, unconditionally and immediately. ... the chinese government and people resolutely support the people of the three indochinese countries in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end."

in complete accord with mr. ieng sary, official representative of the khmer resistance in the interior of our country, i can solemnly reaffirm today that the khmer people, their nufc, their rgnuc and their pafnlc are prepared and ready to wage until final victory their war of resistance against the aggression of u.s. imperialism which is aided by the puppets in saigon and phnom penh, even though such a war may still go on for 5 years, or 10 years, or 20 years or longer.

we, khmer patriots and members of the resistance, will never yield on the following point:

all responsibility for the present war in cambodia must absolutely rest with u.s. president richard nixon and u.s. imperialism, without whom the so-called "cambodian problem" and the so-called "khmer republic" would not exist.

the "cambodian problem" will be resolved and peace in our country restored ipso facto the moment nixon stops intervention in the internal affairs of cambodia under the form of "u.s. aid", u.s. air force interventions and protection of the anti-popular regime in phnom penh by the mercenary armed forces of saigon.

may the people's republic of china allow us to reiterate to her all our gratitude for her formal condemnation of the machiavellian schemes of "international conference" or "political solution of the cambodian problem", and may she rest assured that the khmer kingdom and her people will forever unite with her by the links of indestructible friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity and will unswervingly support the historic struggle of the heroic chinese people for the liberation of taiwan, an integral and inalienable part of the people's republic of china. the khmer kingdom and people demand that u.s. imperialism put an immediate end to its vile scheme of creating "one china, one taiwan" in the u.n.o., which must restore from this year to the people's republic of china her seat in the security council and the general assembly and definitely expel the representation of the chiang kai-shek clique therefrom.

with these sentiments i raise my glass and ask your permission to drink, together with samdech penn nouth and all my compatriots present here,

to the health and long life of his excellency chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of his excellency vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai,

to the health of their excellencies the national authorities of the people's republic of china and mesdames,

to the health of our compatriot ieng sary who has the pleasure tonight to be the guest of honour of his excellency chou en-lai and the government of the people's republic of china,

to the health of the distinguished members of the diplomatic corps and mesdames,

to the health of all our dear brothers and sisters and all our friends present here,

to khmer-chinese fraternal friendship and militant solidarity,

to the common victory over u.s. imperialism by the peoples and countries victimized by it, and

to friendship and peace among the peoples of the world exclamation

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Presides Over Soiree in Honor of Diplomatic Envoys to China, Foreign Friends, Leading Members of Chinese Foreign Ministry and Journalistic Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, presided over a soiree here this evening with songs and dances performed by junior members of the n.u.f.c. in honour of the diplomatic envoys of the countries concerned to china, foreign friends who are now in peking on a visit, foreign experts in peking, leading members of the chinese foreign ministry and people from the journalistic circles of the chinese capital.

attending the soiree were madame norodom sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia.

present upon invitation were chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members of the "people's daily", the hsinhua news agency, the central broadcasting administration and other journalistic units in peking.

foreign correspondents stationed in china were also present.

prince norodom sihamoni, prince norodom norindrapong and junior members of the national united front of cambodia performed cambodian, vietnamese, laotian, chinese and korean songs and dances extolling the great victories won by the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and extolling the militant friendship among the people of cambodia, of the other indochinese countries, of china and korea. prince norodom yuvaneath took part in the musical accompaniment. the performance drew warm applause from the audience. the chinese ministry of foreign affairs presented a basket of flowers to the cambodian artistes.

also attending the performance were sarin chhak, thiounn mumm and thiounn prasith, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia; princess norodom keth kanya,

aunt of samdech sihanouk; madame pemme peang, mother of madame sihanouk princess monique; madame kou roun; princess norodom roeungsy, daughter of samdech sihanouk; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia, and his wife; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and his wife; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife; and other cambodian friends in peking.

the performance was followed by a cocktail party.

CHINA AND PR CONGO

Congolese Women's Delegation Visits Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 28, 1971)

the delegation of the revolutionary union of women of the people's republic of the congo led by josephine bouanga, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and national president of the revolutionary union of women, left here for shanghai by train today, after concluding its visit in nanking. the delegation is accompanied by ting hsuen-sung, a leading member of the chinese-african friendship association.

the delegation arrived in nanking the day before yesterday. upon its arrival and departure, the delegation was greeted and seen off at the railway station by chao kuei-hsiang, vice-chairman, and chang jui-ying, member of the standing committee, of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; li yu, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the other organizations concerned.

after the delegation arrived in nanking, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet that evening in honour of the delegation. chao kuei-hsiang and bouanga spoke at the banquet, both expressing the wish that the revolutionary friendship forged between the people and women of china and the congo in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism would be everlasting. after the banquet, the nanking little red soldiers' mao tsetung thought propaganda art troupe gave a revolutionary theatrical performance.

during its stay in nanking, the delegation visited the yangtze river bridge in nanking, tzuchinshan observatory and saw an exhibition of military skills by militiamen, red guards and little red soldiers. the delegation held a discussion on militia work with the militia cadres and militia-women. the congolese guests were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Guyana

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1971)

/a chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived in georgetown yesterday on a friendly visit to the co-operative republic of guyana at the invitation of its government, according to a report from georgetown.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by ptolemy a. reid, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture; david singh, minister of trade; d. augustin, permanent secretary of the ministry of trade; dinally, permanent secretary of the ministry of mines and forests; b. wyett, permanent secretary of the ministry of agriculture; g. a. sankis, assistant secretary of the ministry of external affairs; w. murray, economist of the ministry of trade; and elsa mansell, chief of protocal of the ministry of external affairs.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan-China Students' Friendship Society Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1971)

the second delegation to china of the japan-china students' friendship society arrived here by train this afternoon. leader of the 45-member delegation is terhisa oohara, deputy leaders are tomoe numajiri and ryuichi teshima and adviser is kenpei tamura.

the delegation was met at the railway station by chang yu, chin su-cheng, chi pao-shu, tien chia-nung, liu teh-yu, hsu chung-ching, chuang chia-fu and cheng huai-ying from the chinese organizations concerned, and representatives of peking students.

before coming to peking, the delegation had visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai, sian and yenan.

Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation and JTTA Visiting Group Leave Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1971)

the japanese junior table tennis delegation led by atsushi goto, the visiting group of the japanese table tennis association led by yaichiro yamamoto, and the japanese correspondents with the delegation left here for changsha by air today after a friendly visit to shanghai.

they arrived in shanghai from peking on august 23. in the same evening, the shanghai branch of the chinese table

tennis association and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends. the chinese and japanese friends talked cordially at the banquet and they proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of the friendship and unity of the chinese and japanese people and of the sportsmen of the two countries.

the c.t.t.a. shanghai branch held a welcoming ceremony in the shanghai chiangwan indoor stadium on the evening of august 24 to welcome the japanese junior table tennis delegation and the j.t.t.a. visiting group. afterwards, friendly matches were played. the spectators warmly applauded the chinese and japanese players for their friendship and active, brave and tenacious fighting style in playing.

hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and chen shih-fa, a leading member of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, attended the ceremony and, together with japanese friends, saw the matches.

during their stay in shanghai, the delegation and the visiting group visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai diesel engine plant, the shanghai table tennis ball factory, the taopu people's commune, a workers' residential area and a primary school and saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

on their arrival and departure from shanghai, they were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by leading members of the shanghai branches of the chinese table tennis association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including liu ping-chen and yuan tung-lin, and shanghai table tennis players.

Seventh Japanese Students Friendship Group to China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1971)

the seventh japanese students friendship group to china led by karoku okamoto, head, chieko kashiwazaki, deputy head, and kozo nishimiya, secretary general, of the group, left here by air today for home via kwangchow after concluding its friendly visit to china.

seeing the 52-member group off at the airport were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned chang yu, chin su-cheng, hsing jen-hsien, hsu chung-ching and chuang tse-tung, and representatives of peking college students.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 27, 1971)

president moktar ould daddah of mauritania received yesterday chin min-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in mauritania, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Director General of "Excelsior" of Mexico Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1971)

julio scherer garcia, director general of "excelsior" of mexico, left here for home by air today after a visit to china.

he came to china on august 14 for a friendly visit upon the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Embassy in Korea Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Gymnastic Team

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 26, 1971)

the chinese embassy in korea gave a reception this evening in honour of the chinese gymnastic team now on a friendly visit here.

present at the reception were kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of korea and chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee; major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army; kang bom sok, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; chon myong su, director of the third bureau of the foreign ministry, responsible members of other departments concerned and man and woman athletes and coaches of the korean gymnastic team.

tai lu, counsellor of the chinese embassy in pyongyang, was also present at the reception.

at the reception which was permeated with friendly feelings of militant unity, tien chen, leader of the chinese

gymnastic team, and kang bom sok, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, delivered speeches.

tien chen expressed heartfelt thanks for the enthusiastic welcome and hospitality accorded to the chinese gymnastic team by the sport circles of korea. he said that during the visit, the athletes of the two countries, in an atmosphere of friendship and urity, mutual study and mutual help, had practised together for over a dozen times and given two joint exhibition performances. this had not only enabled us to learn from the korean comrades-in-arms their revolutionary spirit and working style and their precious experience, but also further strengthened the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the athletes of the two countries.

vice-chairman kang bom sok in his speech expressed great satisfaction with the further strengthening, through the visit of the chinese gymnastic team, of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the people and sportsmen of korea and china and of the comradely cooperation and solidarity between the leading organs of physical culture of the two countries. he said that in the past few years, the chinese sportsmen who have been steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution have scored great achievements in physical culture, on which the korean physical cultural circles extend warm congratulations.

the reception took place in a most friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Chinese Gymnastic Team Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 28, 1971)

the chinese gymnastic team headed by tien chen and lu wen-chun left here for home by train this afternoon after a successful friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the railway station to warmly see the team off were kang bom sok, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, responsible members of departments concerned, sportsmen of pyongyang city, coaches and athletes of the korean gymnastic team.

tai lu, counsellor of the chinese embassy in pyongyang was also present at the station.

since their arrival in this good neighbouring country on august 10, members of the chinese gymnastic team had practised together with korean athletes for more than ten times and given two joint performances. they exchanged experiences and studied together how to raise their gymnastic levels, thus the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the athletes of the two countries were further strengthened.

during their stay, the members of the chinese gymnastic team paid a visit to mangyongdae -- former residence of premier kim il sung, great leader of the korean people. they also visited pyongyang, wonsan, gumang mountain and other places where they were warmly welcomed and given hospitality by the comrades-in-arms of the physical culture circles of korea and the departments concerned.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Government Experts Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1971)

an experts delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including li chiang, han tsung-cheng, yuan hua-ping and sun meng-chi, as well as tsui che, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in the democratic republic of viet nam.

present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and colonel nguyen dong, military attache, and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Army General Ion Ionita Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 25, 1971)

army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of the armed forces, gave a grand banquet at the "central house of armymen" here this evening to extend a rousing welcome to the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader.

all members of the chinese military friendship delegation were present at the banquet.

present at the banquet were colonel general gheorghe ion, member of the r.c.p. central committee, first vice-minister of the armed forces and chief of general staff of the armed forces; colonel general ion coman, member of the r.c.p. central committee, vice-minister of the armed forces and secretary of the higher political council of the armed forces; lieutenant general ion dinca, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and first vice-director of its department of military affairs; colonel general stefan tirca, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-minister of the armed forces; colonel generals marin

nicolescu and vasile ionel, vice-ministers of the armed forces; minnea gheorgniu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and first vice-chairman of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries; petru burlacu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; dumitru necsciu, secretary of the r.c.p. bucharest city committee and vice-mayor of bucharest; paul marirescu, chief of staff of the patriotic detachments of romania; and generals and officers of various arms and services of the armed forces of romania as well as other responsible personages concerned.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and all other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were present.

military attaches of various embassies in romania were also present.

speeches overflowing with warmth and friendship were delivered by comrade ion ionita and comrade li teh-sheng.

comrade ion ionita began his speech with extending warm welcome to the chinese military friendship delegation in its visit to romania.

he said: "the romanian people unanimously consider that the official friendly visit to the people's republic of china by the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu was a moment of outstanding significance in the development of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the romanian and chinese peoples.

"as recently stressed at the joint meeting of the party's central committee, the state council and the council of ministers, the talks and understanding during the visit have opened up new paths for deepening mutual collaboration and cooperation, and strengthening multilateral romanian-chinese relations, which serve the interests of our two peoples, the cause of cooperation and unity of the socialist countries, the international communist movement, the anti-imperialist struggle and peace and friendship among all nations."

comrade ion ionita paid tribute to the outstanding achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung in developing the economy, science and technique and in raising the living standard of the working people.

he said: "the glorious chinese people's liberation army is firmly safeguarding the great achievements the chinese people have scored in building socialism and strengthening the motherland. it is an army created by the communist party and steeled in the flames of arduous struggle against imperialism and domestic reactionaries.

"the romanian people whole-heartedly wish the chinese people ever bigger successes in socialist construction and in the increase of the defence capability of their homeland. we consider that the achievements of people's china in her multilateral development are a valuable contribution to enhancing the might, prestige and influence of socialism in the world and to strengthening the anti-imperialist front."

comrade ion ionita said that the romanian people are endeavouring, with every effort, to fulfil the targets of the new five-year plan (1971-1975) set by the tenth congress of the romanian communist party.

he said, "the general progress of our society at the present stage is closely related to the heightening of the political consciousness of the masses. precisely for this purpose, the leading body of our party recently adopted extremely important measures to intensify the work of marxist-leninist politico-ideological education among the entire working people.

comrade ion ionita said: "the romanian people are working with the conviction that everything they do for the flourishing of their motherland is also a contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism and the anti-imperialist front."

he stressed that every achievement of romania has sprung from the party's staunch leadership in all activities and from the close unity of all the working people around the party central committee headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu. he said: "in international activities, our party and government are working staunchly for the establishment of principles of full equality of rights among all countries, respect for their national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs of other countries and mutual benefit, and also for the refrainment from the threat or use of force in inter-state relations. these principles are winning wider and wider recognition throughout the world and have become the sole principles that can ensure peace and security among nations.

"socialist romania is making positive contribution to the struggle against the imperialist policies of dictates, of interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries, and of aggression on and enslavement of other peoples.

"our country expresses firm solidarity with and support to the heroic struggle of the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia against u.s. aggression, and firmly demands a political settlement of the war in indochina through the withdrawal of u.s. troops so that the peoples in this area can decide their own development with no external interference."

comrade ion ionita said: our party and government hold that "the enduring settlement of the great issues of international life cannot be conceived without the participation of the people's republic of china and we resolutely support the restoration of her legitimate rights in the united nations and other international bodies."

comrade ion ionita said: "during the visit, you will be able to see for yourself part of the achievements scored by the romanian people in building socialism and to acquaint yourselves with some of the work done by our working people in ensuring the economic, social and cultural development of the country.

"at the same time, you will see some aspects of the industrious work done by the armymen for the improvement of military training and raising the fighting capability of the armed forces and the achievements made by the fighters of patriotic detachments in their effort to prepare for the defence of the motherland."

comrade ion ionita said in conclusion: "i express my conviction that your visit to the socalist republic of romania will be pleasant and fruitful. it will be another contribution

to the strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the romanian and chinese peoples and between the army of socialist romania and the chinese people's liberation army in the interests of our two countries and the cause of socialism."

in his speech, comrade li teh-sheng extended on behalf of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army heartfelt thanks and cordial regards to the people and armed forces of romania.

comrade li teh-sheng said: "the romanian people are an industrious and valiant people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. they have waged a protracted heroic struggle under the leadership of the romanian communist party. the armed uprising of august 23, 1944 opened a new page in the history of romania. in the 27 years after liberation, the romanian people, upholding the principle of incependence and initiative and relying on their own efforts, have won important achievements in the struggle against imperialist interference, control and threats of aggression and in the cause of socialist construction. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army express their admiration for the fraternal romanian people's revolutionary scirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle; they rejoice over and are inspired by every success and victory that you have achieved."

he said: "the romanian armed forces were born in the great struggle for the liberation of the motherland. in their heroic and staunch battle against the german fascist bandits, they made valuable contributions to the liberation of their motherland and to the victory of the anti-fascist struggle of the world people. since liberation, the romanian armed forces have, under the leadership of the romanian communist party, achieved remarkable successes in all spheres of army building. it has become a reliable and powerful force in defence of the independence and sovereignty of the country and of the gains of the people's revolution and construction. together with the people, the romanian armed forces have worked industriously for the cause of building socialism. when the security of the country is threatened, they maintain a high vigilance and stand firm in their fighting posts. they battled heroically and made a tremendous contribution in the struggle against floods and in relief work last year. your successes and victories are eloquent proof that any powerful enemy and difficulty can be defeated so long as a people dare to fight and dare to win. your successes and victories have not been won easily. just as comrade nicolae ceausescu has pointed out: 'overcoming tremendous costacles, our nation has developed and become more and more powerful and united.' we are convinced that under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, the fraternal romanian people and armed forces will surely be able to surmount all difficulties and obstacles on the road of advance and continuously make new and greater successes in the struggle of building and defending the motherland."

referring to the profound friendship cemented between the chinese and romanian peoples in protracted revolutionary struggles, comrade li ten-sheng said: "in recent years, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties, peoples and armies of china and romania have developed enormously. not long ago, the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu paid a friendly visit to our country. delegations led by comrade emil bodnaras, comrade gheorghe radulescu and comrade ion ionita respectively have also visited our country. these

visits have further strengthened the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and romanian parties, peoples and armies. our friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and has stood up to tests. comrade mao tsetung has said: 'the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.' we are wholeheartedly grateful to the romanian people and armed forces for their active support and assistance to us in international struggles and in the construction of our country. the romanian comrades may rest assured that in the building of your motherland and in the struggle against imperialist threats of force and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will, as always, stand by you and resolutely support you."

comrade li teh-sheng said in conclusion: "the chinese military friendship delegation has come to your country, bringing with it the profound friendship of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army for the fraternal romanian people and armed forces. during this visit, we are able to see with our own eyes your achievements on various fronts and to learn from you. this will help further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between us."

the speeches of comrade ion ionita and comrade li teh-sheng drew repeated warm applause.

at the banquet, bucharest artists sang "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and other chinese revolutionary songs.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the banquet.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Visits Brasov County and Ploiesti City in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 27, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china, now visiting romania, with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader visited brasov county on august 26 and ploiesti city the following day. the delegation was accompanied by army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of the armed forces, and colonel general marin nicolescu, vice-minister of the armed forces.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng joined the visit.

the chinese delegation accompanied by lieutenant general vasile milea, commander of the third army group of the romanian armed forces, yesterday visited a unit of mountain troops and saw military exercises of the fighters.

the delegation then called on comrade constantin dragan, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, first secretary of the r.c.p. brasov county committee and chairman of the

county people's council. comrade constantin dragan told the delegation the achievements in socialist construction made by the working people of the county.

on the same day, the delegation accompanied by comrade constantin dragan and others visited the lorry factory of brasov. gheorghe trica, general manager of the romanian lorry and tractor industrial centre, and responsible members of the lorry factory told the chinese comrades-in-arms the production and construction of the factory.

in the evening, a banquet in honour of the chinese military friendship delegation was given by lieutenant general vasile milea at the brasov "house of armymen". present at the banquet were comrade constantin dragan, army general ion ionita, colonel general marin nicolescu and local party, government and army leading members. chinese ambassador chang hai-feng also attended the banquet.

speeches glowing with cordial friendship were made by lieutenant general vasile milea, comrade tsao li-huai and comrade constantin dragan at the banquet.

the chinese military friendship delegation today visited the ploiesti artillery training centre and the ploiesti petro-chemical industrial group.

in the visit to the artillery training centre, the delegation was also accompanied by comrade ion popescu, artillery commander of the romanian armed forces, and other generals and officers of artillery units. the leader of the training centre acquainted the delegation with its training courses.

in the visit to the ploiesti petro-chemical industrial group, the delegation was also accompanied by vasile chivulescu, first vice-chairman of the prahova county people's council, and gheorghe alecu, first secretary of the r.c.p. ploiesti city committee and mayor of ploiesti.

wherever the chinese military friendship delegation went, it was accorded a rousing welcome by the local army and people who shouted repeatedly "long live the friendship between the romanian and chinese peoples and armies exclamation" and other slogans.

Romanian Ministry of Armed Forces Gives Performance in Honor of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 27, 1971)

the romanian ministry of armed forces gave an art performance here this evening in honour of the visiting military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china.

li teh-sheng, leader of the delegation, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, tsao li-huai, deputy leader of the delegation, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, and all other members of the delegation were present on the occasion.

accompanying the chinese delegation were army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of armed forces; colonel general gheorghe ion, member of the r.c.p. central committee, first vice-minister of armed forces and chief of general staff of the romanian armed forces; colonel general ion coman, member of the r.c.p. central committee, vice-minister of armed forces and secretary of the higher political council of the armed forces; colonel general mihai burca, member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-minister of armed forces; colonel general stefan tirca, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-minister of armed forces; colonel general nicolae nicolescu, vice-minister of armed forces; as well as other [illegible] of the romanian armed forces.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, li ching and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, and part of chinese comrades now visiting romania were also present.

the art ensemble of the romanian armed forces presented folk song and dance and other art items depicting the life of the romanian armed forces. they also sang "the east is red" and other chinese revolutionary songs and performed the chinese "harvest dance" and "waist drum dance".

the excellent performance of the ensemble was warmly applauded.

the chinese military friendship delegation presented a basket of flowers to the ensemble after the performance. comrades li teh-sheng and tsao li-huai, accompanied by comrades ion ionita, gheorghe ion and ion coman, mounted the stage, cordially shook hands with the artists and congratulated them on their successes.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Posts and Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1971)

the swiss posts and [illegible] delegation led by [illegible] director general of posts and telecommunications of the swiss ministry of transport, communications and electric power, left here for home via kwangchow by plane today after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned of the chinese ministry of communications and the general administration of civil aviation of china chu chun-ho, liu yuan-hsiung and others.

bruno stockli, second secretary of the swiss embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Delegation of Chinese-Tanzanian Joint Shipping Company Leaves Tanzania for Home

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 27, 1971)

the chinese shipping delegation headed by tung hua-min, managing director of the chinese side of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company, left here for home by plane this morning.

during its stay here, the chinese delegation attended the 1971 annual meeting held by the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company and signed a protocol of the meeting with the tanzanian side. the delegation also paid a friendly visit to tanzania.

present at the airport to see the chinese delegation off were j.l.k. mutaboerwa, principal assistant secretary of the tanzanian ministry of communications, transport and labour, and n.l. bunatwa, general manager of the tanzanian side of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company.

an tung, commercial representative of the chinese embassy here, and ken chun-szu, general manager of the chinese side of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company, were also present at the airport to see the delegation off.

200-MILE LIMIT OF TERRITORIAL SEA

Uruguay Proclaims General Law on Fishery

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1971)

uruguayan government proclaimed a general law on fishery yesterday, stipulating measures for the protection of fish resources within a 200-nautical-mile territorial sea, according to a report from montevideo.

under the law, foreign fishing boats are allowed to operate within the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea of uruguay only after paying a registration fee and obtaining permits. foreign fishing boats illegally intruding into and fishing within the 200-nautical-mile limit will be fined from 5,000 to 100,000 u.s. dollars and have their nets or even the boats themselves confiscated by the uruguayan government.

the law also provided that the government may limit the amount of catch and number of permits to ensure equitable exploitation of fish resources.

uruguay declared her 200-nautical-mile territorial sea in 1969. recently she held meetings with argentina and brazil in montevideo to discuss the protection of the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Head of Chinese Group to Zagreb International Fair Arrives in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Aug. 27, 1971)

wei hua-chun, head of the chinese exhibition group to the zagreb international fair arrived here by air today.

welcoming him at the airport were: natalija perovicj, director of a department of the federal secretariat for foreign trade, bozzidar jasen, councillor of the federal secretariat for foreign trade, slobodan tonicj, vice-chairman of the committee for economic relations with china of the federal economic circles, and others.

also present were wang chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia, and tai chieh, commercial attache of the chinese embassy.

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* NATIONAL *
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LINE STRUGGLE

Run Study Classes Well, Raise Party Members' Consciousness of Line Struggle

- Chingshuitang Street Party branch relentlessly grasps education in the sphere of ideology and political line within the Party

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1971)

(NCNA Changsha, August 20) Complying with Chairman Mao's great teaching regarding the conduct of education within the Party in the sphere of ideology and political line, the Chingshuitang Street Party branch in Changsha municipality, Hunan Province, regularly holds Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for Party members, using historical spots of revolutionary activities of Chairman Mao's early days as classrooms. It takes the remolding of world outlook and the strengthening of initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as major subjects for study, raises the consciousness of the broad mass of Party members of class struggle, line struggle and the continuation of revolution, enabling the situation of revolution and production in the street to become better and better.

Chingshuitang is one of the historic sites of the revolutionary activities of Chairman Mao's early days. As early as 1921 after the "First Congress" of the Party, Chairman Mao personally created the CCP Hunan Area Committee here, led the masses of people in carrying out revolutionary struggle and trained Party cadres, enabling the workers' movement and peasants' movement in Hunan to be unfolded on a grand scale. Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice has greatly educated and encouraged the Party members and revolutionary residents of Chingshuitang Street. They exert efforts to make a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and have since 1967 regularly held study classes. The Party branch regards the proper running of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes as an important

part of the work of strengthening of the Party's ideological development and the incessant elevation of the Party's fighting strength. It has produced good results and gained good experience in this respect.

When running the study classes, in view of the Party members' wavering, the Party branch organized all in a planned way to visit and pay homage to the old site of the CCP Hunan Area Committee, to inspect and study exhibitions of Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and activities, enabling Party members to be profoundly educated. They all said: "In those days of white terror, great leader Chairman Mao disregarded his personal safety and danger and worked hard day and night for the revolution with a view to overthrowing the three mountains that crushed the Chinese people and liberating mankind. We must use Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice as a brilliant example, exert effort to remold our world outlook, raise our consciousness of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and make a good job of the work of Chingshuitang under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

The deputy secretary of the Party branch, who was originally a worker, further raised his awakening of line struggle and consciousness of continuing the revolution through his studies at the study classes, and took the lead in study and in application during the mass movement unfolded in the street of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Amidst the movement of "one strike and three oppositions," he led the revolutionary masses in waging a resolute struggle with the class enemies. When the street took up industrial production, he personally took part in labor and technical innovation, acting both as a commander and a fighter. His exemplary and leading role has actuated the work of the street and received good commendations from the masses.

In the course of running study classes for Party members, the Chingshuitang Street Party branch persistently linked up the study of Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice with the study of historical experience and actual struggle. In the movement of penetratingly unfolding "one strike and three oppositions," the Party branch organized Party members to study Chairman Mao's deeds of early years in waging struggle against class enemies, inspiring their will to struggle.

In the winter last year and the ensuing spring this year, when the movement of "one strike and three oppositions" achieved better than usual success, a number of comrades were lulled into peace and inaction, thinking that progress of the movement was "about enough." To cope with this tendency, the Party branch again organized Party members to hold study classes at a historic revolutionary site of Chingshuitang to study the Party's basic line proposed by Chairman Mao for the entire socialist historical phase. The Party members also unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, relentlessly criticized such of Liu Shao-ch'i's trash as the theory of the dying out of class struggle, the theory of inner-Party peace, and the humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. Through penetrating mobilization both within and outside the

Party, they finally ferreted out a small handful of class enemies who had been in deep hiding, enabling the movement of "one strike and three oppositions" to win a new victory.

The Chingshuitang Street Party branch profoundly realizes through practice that the Party's ideological development should not be stopped after scoring some success. In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "A line and a viewpoint must be discussed constantly and repeatedly," comrades of the Party branch conducted various activities after each study class, such as Party life meetings, study of Party history, and open-door rectification of work styles in order to regularize line education.

In the course of developing street industry, members of the Party branch once encountered some difficulties and some comrades considered that "Chingshuitang area has particular characteristics with inferior conditions and a weak foundation," expecting the upper level to give aid. The Party branch mobilized Party members and the masses for discussion of this question: "In the course of developing street industry, should they rely on themselves and on arduous struggle or should they look upward to the upper level and hold out their hands for outside aid?" The Party branch also led all to inspect and visit advanced units of Changsha municipality.

After this study and discussion, all of them further realized that this was a struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines, and all of them were determined to take action and were ready with plans and proposals, relying on their own strength for the development of street industry. Thus, many difficulties which previously were hard to tackle have been overcome.

At present, the number of people taking part in street industry has increased from about 90 to over 800, items of production have increased, the value of production is steadily rising, and the entire street industry is being developed thrivingly.

Recently, Chingshuitang Street has continuously held various types of study classes attended by Party members, residents, and youths, whipping up activities in penetrating study of the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party. The Street Party branch is determined to further grasp the education in the sphere of ideology and political line, and to lead Party members and the masses to strive for still greater victories along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

Strengthen Line Education of Rural Party Members

- Fengtai hsien Party committee adopts the method of holding study classes and giving lectures on Party lessons for the training of rural Party members and Party backbone elements on a rotation basis, raises their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and further consolidates the achievement in Party rectification and Party building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1971)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Hofei) Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Congress of the Party, Fengtai hsien Party committee of Anhwei Province has been conscientiously studying Marxist-Leninist works as well as Chairman Mao's writings. On the basis of the experience they summed up in the struggle between the two lines in the locality, they have conducted line education on the broad mass of Party members in rural areas, and raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, further consolidating the achievement in Party rectification and Party building.

Through Party rectification and Party building, the rural basic-level Party organizations of Fengtai hsien have greatly raised the consciousness of the broad mass of Party members in class struggle, in line struggle and in continuing the revolution. The organizations led the masses to grasp revolution and promote production, achieving some success. However, under the excellent situation, a number of basic-level Party organizations did not understand deeply enough the long-term and complex nature of class struggle. They erroneously took the view that Party members had already raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle through Party rectification and Party building, and that this would "prevail for quite a while" even if it might not "prevail for a life time." Therefore, they were satisfied with the Party members' burying their heads in work, and relaxed their effort to conduct education on Party members in the sphere of ideology and political line.

After making conscientious analysis and study, the hsien Party committee was of the opinion that an important reason for producing such a muddled notion was due to their failure to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously, failure to correctly learn from the experience and lessons of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, and failure to see the reflection of class struggle within the Party under the new situation. Accordingly, the hsien committee grasped the strengthening of line education on the rural Party members, regarding it as a long-term basic task.

Since the beginning of this year, by means of running study classes and giving lectures on Party history, the committee has carried out training of Party member cadres and 2,000 Party member backbone elements on a rotation basis, organized them to study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's

works conscientiously, summed up experience in the struggle between the two lines in the locality, and conducted education on the Party's basic lines.

In the course of line education, the hsien Party committee used Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guiding principle, firmly grasped the major problem of the Party members' struggle between the two lines, and conducted a living education. The committee combined the study of the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party with the study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the new Party Constitution. The comrades penetratingly criticized and repudiated such trash as idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, as well as the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by political charlatans of the like of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. Through study, criticism and repudiation, they greatly raised the consciousness on the part of members of the basic-level Party branch and broad mass of Party members in class struggle, in the struggle between the two lines, and in continuing the revolution, further developing their role as a combat fortress of the basic-level Party branch.

In the course of line education, Fengtai hsien organized Party members to study the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party, criticized and repudiated the theory of the dying out of class struggle, and raised their consciousness of line struggle. In order to resolve some rural Party members' erroneous ideas that "the upper level controls the line, and the lower level controls the actual operation," Fengtai hsien Party committee has achieved the following results in organizing the Party members to study the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party:

--Combination of the study of Chairman Mao's thesis concerning classes and class struggle with the study of the Party's basic line to further eradicate the remaining pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle";

--Combination of the recollection of past sufferings and the savoring of present happiness with class education to deepen incessantly their profound proletarian affection for the great leader Chairman Mao and to remind them always of the proletarian dictatorship;

--Combination of the study of the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party with an exposition of actual expressions of class struggle in order to clearly understand the new orientation of class struggle and to grasp the initiative in class struggle.

Members of the Party branch of Heiho brigade of Shangtang commune failed to get united, thereby affecting revolution and production. Previously, they thought that the question of line had been tackled after the Party rectification and the trouble lay mainly in the diversified views regarding their work, and they could not find out the crux of the problem. This time everyone bore this question in their minds while repeatedly studying

Chairman Mao's thesis regarding classes, class contradiction and class struggle. They led the Party members to recall the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, linked a number of abnormal happenings which took place in the Party branch with class struggle in society, and made analysis from the class viewpoint and viewpoint of class struggle. They raised everyone's consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, finally ferreted out class enemies who had been hiding behind the scenes, thereby strengthening revolutionary unity and swiftly showing the new situation in revolution and production.

In the course of line education, the hsien Party committee organized the Party members to study the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, criticized and repudiated the idea of "natural redness," and consciously remolded their world outlook. An overwhelming majority of the rural Party members were of good background, proper origin, and had some practical experience. However, some people sank into blindness and used simple class affection as a substitute for consciousness of line struggle.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "There existed various types of non-proletarian ideologies within the Communist Party of the Fourth Army of the Red Army, and this greatly impeded the implementation of the Party's correct line," Fengtai hsien Party committee linked closely line education with the remolding of world outlook.

The secretary of the Party branch of Hsuchiao brigade of Matien commune used to consider himself as having good background and proper origin, and being young in age and full of enthusiasm, he thought that he had profound proletarian affection for Chairman Mao and he would never defy Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For a time, he became slack in his study and remolding of world outlook, and had feelings of conceit and complacency. During his study, he recalled the Party's historical lessons of showing excessive conceit on several occasions, and he profoundly realized that a good personal background did not mean a correct orientation, and there was only acquired redness but no "natural redness."

After raising his understanding, he relentlessly criticized and repudiated the idea of "natural redness," persisted in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, opposed conceit and complacency, conscientiously remolded his own world outlook, and actively led the Party members and broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants to battle against heaven and earth, receiving good commendations from the masses.

In the course of line education, Fengtai hsien committee also organized Party members to study the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party, criticized and repudiated the theory of productive forces, resolutely gave prominence to proletarian politics, and grasped revolution and promoted production. During a previous period, a number of basic-level Party members harbored the erroneous idea that "production has reached the ceiling and there is endless experience to be discussed."

To cope with this situation, the hsien Party committee adopted the method of running study classes and giving of Party lessons, organizing the Party members to study the two "resolutions" conscientiously. The committee led everyone to recall the history of the Party, and summed up the experience of a number of backward brigades in the basic method of giving prominence to proletarian politics and of relentlessly grasping the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, as well as experience in swiftly changing their features. This enabled everybody to realize that the giving of prominence to proletarian politics was determined by the laws of socialist development and was required by the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. Thereafter, many basic-level Party organizations have grasped the giving of prominence to proletarian politics, regarding it as the basic task in the course of the struggle between the two lines.

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HISTORY WRITING

Study Historical Materialism and Write the History of the Laboring People

by

The Revolutionary Committee of Kirin Normal College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 27, 1971)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Teaching material must be thoroughly reformed," and under the guidance of the line for unity and victory put forward at the 9th CCP National Congress, the teachers and students of the history department of our college in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements have taken revolutionary mass criticism as a motive force and workers, peasants and soldiers as a door-guarding and direction-setting force in producing a large mass of fundamental teaching material, history teaching material, rural school teaching material, specialized teaching material and reference data. Some of these teaching materials are popular with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between History and Reality, and Adhere to the Guideline of "Making the Past Serve the Present" In Order To Have History Serve the Consolidation of the Proletarian Dictatorship

In the autumn of 1969, the teachers and students of the history department headed for the Carriage Section of the Changchun Railway to receive re-education from the working class. Everyone studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Education must be made to serve proletarian politics" and criticized the crime of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in history circles who turned to the ancient for something derogatory to the present by digging up historical corpses like Hai Jui, Li Hsiu-ch'eng, etc., in a frenzied attack against the Party, socialism, and the proletarian dictatorship. The teachers and students came to understand that like all social sciences, history was in the service of a particular kind of politics. Proletarian new history teaching material must be guided by the principle of "letting the past serve the present," and made to keep up with the excellent situation in the Chinese revolution and the world revolution and stand on the crest of the wave of class struggle to serve the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

To serve the Party's political line and preach Chairman Mao's writings on the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism provides a fundamental ideological guide for the writing of new history teaching material. We must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "The China of today is a development from historical China" and "Historical experience is worthy of note. A line and a viewpoint must be constantly and repeatedly discussed." In handling teaching material related to the ancient and the modern history of China, the teachers and students of the

history department pay attention to the following: thorough implementation of the red line for class struggle; giving prominence to such a fundamental thing as political power; and laying a firm foundation to enable the line to decide everything.

To implement the red line for class struggle: We must expose the reactionary essence of the theory of class harmony. This is to enable the students to understand history as the history of class struggle, raise their consciousness of class struggle, bear firmly in mind that classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist in the period of socialism, and never forget "struggle."

To give prominence to such a fundamental thing as political power: The chapter of class struggle in history, fundamentally speaking, is one of seizure and counter-seizure of political power, and of [capitalist] restoration and counter-restoration, and represents a summing-up of the laboring people's experiences and lessons, both positive and negative, as far as armed seizure and consolidation of political power is concerned. This enables the students to increase their consciousness of continuous revolution, see the difficulty of setting up the proletarian regime, bear firmly in mind the fundamental problem of class struggle during the socialist phase as one of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, and guard against capitalist restoration without ever forgetting about "power."

To lay a firm foundation to enable the line to decide everything. We must criticize the manifestations of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in old history teaching material such as the sinister "self-cultivation" that represented the Confucian doctrine, the renegade philosophy as represented by Li Hsiu-ch'eng, the slavish comprador philosophy as represented by the "serve-foreigner movement," the "idea of exploitation being something commendable" in bourgeois exploitation, and the reactionary theory that "the concept of a bourgeois republic is thereafter instilled deep into people's minds." In so doing, we must take into account the inevitable failure of the bourgeois revolution, and eliminate the remnant poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The aim is to enable the students to understand the protracted nature of class struggle in the ideological area and understand the line struggle as something that never allows a truce, raise their consciousness of class struggle, and bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as the lifeline of our Party without ever forgetting about the "line."

The teachers and students came to understand that "to make the ancient serve the present" was to direct efforts to the fundamentals and to two-line struggle. They persisted in writing "four histories" in the midst of the three major revolutionary movements to give live line education for the benefit of students.

"All the work of a school aims at changing the thinking of students." History represents a live textbook for class education, revolutionary tradition education and patriotic and internationalist education for the benefit of the younger generation. In writing and preparing teaching material, the teachers and students of the history department exposed

the vicious old society as a hell on earth where evil men held sway and devils threw their weight around. This enabled the younger generation to understand that the "main" root of the laboring people's suffering was the system of exploitation and to ponder over the miserable lot that came from lack of power and expose the towering crime of the exploiting class and imperialism known for its depredatory suppression and squeezing of the laboring people. The younger generation was made to have class hatred and national hatred deeply instilled in their minds and sing the praise of the courageous struggle of the laboring people doggedly devoted to the overthrow of the rule of class enemies at home and abroad and the improvement of their lot through emancipation. The younger generation was enabled to carry on revolutionary traditions and carry the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end, and sing the praise of the meritorious services and great achievements of the great leader Chairman Mao who led the Chinese people in a long armed struggle to overwhelm the class enemies at home and abroad. The younger generation was also made to stay loyal to Chairman Mao, loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought and loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between History and Theory, Adhere to Historical Materialism, and Set Right the History That Was Turned Upside Down

Should we place Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in command or "historical data in command"? This represents an important part of the two-line struggle concerning the position of history. The struggle in essence is one between historical materialism and historical idealism. Its core lies in whether we should apply the class viewpoint to the study of history or whether we should recognize history as a product of the people. Arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in history circles spread the false slogan, "Historical data are history" and came out with the so-called "theory evolves from history" advocating the bourgeois concept of history. In so doing they were actually opposing historical materialism and vigorously promoting historical idealism and defending the history that had been turned upside down by the exploiting classes over several thousands of years. Proletarian new history teaching material must be guided by the principle of placing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and doggedly adhering to historical materialism and opposing historical idealism. The aim is to make the laboring people masters of new books of history and put history back in its proper position and perspective.

In the section dealing with feudal society in "Middle School History Textbook" in old history teaching materials, 34 chapters were devoted to the period from the Ch'in Dynasty to the Ch'ing Dynasty with the change of a dynasty taken as a milestone of historical development and the exploits of kings, generals and ministers as the core. No efforts were spared in writing up and setting up monuments to the so-called "good emperors" and "honest officials" and throwing out of the window the great historical achievements of the laboring people. Guided by the so-called 'peace-means-everything' formula of peasants rising up with the ruling class yielding ground by making 'reforms' and 'revision of laws' and with feudal

society developing the thriving," the book treated peasants' uprisings as failures and the ruling class as a spur to the development of history. The history of feudal society with the revolutionary peasants as its masters was distorted and became a history of "wise sovereigns" and "honorable prime ministers," with emperors, princes, generals and ministers played up as the main prop in the development of history.

In the spring of 1970, in compiling a new "Middle School History Textbook," the teachers and students of the history department of our college, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people and the people alone are the motive force in making the history of the world," thoroughly criticized and shattered the feudal dynastic system and effusively sang the praise of the great historical role played by the laboring people. In a concentrated way, the book exposes the ruthless rule of the feudal landlord class over peasants in political, economic and ideological areas and exposes the reactionary essence of so-called "good emperors" and "honest officials," with the feudal landlord class treated as one opposed to the peasants' revolution. It cracks down on the "current account" represented by changes of feudal dynasties, and, with the peasants' revolutionary war taken as a core, gives emphasis to the first great peasant uprising of our country led by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang, the peasants' war that swept the whole country led by Huang Ch'ao, and the great peasants' war led by Li Tzu-ch'eng. It criticizes the "theory of a concession-making policy" of historical idealism; heartily praises the dauntless revolutionary rebellious spirit of the peasants; fully affirms the peasant uprisings as the locomotive that led the historical progress of feudal society. It devotes special chapters to the portrayal of the laboring people as the creators of social wealth and science and culture, and, through pictures and other means, does justice to the towering image of the laboring people in history.

In writing and compiling new teaching material, we must draw on necessary historical data. Yet of the historical data kept up to now a large part represents the selected writings of men of letters in the employ of the exploiting class. These are prejudices and distortions with historical truths turned upside down. We must apply Mao Tse-tung's thought toward serious differentiation and class analysis. In conformity with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must support all that the enemy opposes and oppose all that the enemy supports," the teachers and students of the history department expose the reactionary essence of the system of exploitation by means of historical data of the ruling class aimed at beautifying and boosting itself. They give expression by means of historical data to the deep-seated hatred and the resistance and struggle of the laboring people against the ruling class aimed at slandering and attacking the laboring people; expose the wicked rule of the exploiting class by means of historical data of the ruling class on behind-the-scene dog-eats-dog incidents. Thus historical data are made to serve proletarian history.

Chairman Mao teaches, "In studying our historical heritage, to make a critical summing-up through Marxist means is another task in our study effort." It is wrong to treat the historical cultural heritage uncritically and absorb and store it. To adopt a nihilist attitude and throw to the

winds everything and anything is also wrong. We must follow the guideline of "weeding out the old to bring out the new," and separate the riffraff from the essence and absorb all that is good. In writing the history of the feudal society of China, the teachers and students of the history department of our college critically summed up a wealth of cultural creations by the laboring people. Those cultural heritages remotely democratic and revolutionary in nature were properly placed in history. As for the old history teaching material, we must focus on "shattering" and on criticizing the system represented by bourgeois idealist history and chucking out those parts of it that were distorted and turned upside down while absorbing those that help.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between Book-Writing and Education and Vigorously Seek the Transformation of Intellectuals' World Outlook

Chairman Mao teaches, "Educational revolution is mainly a problem of teachers." In writing new teaching material, the teachers and students of the history department of our college insisted on the three-in-one combination of workers-peasants-soldiers, teachers and students and the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, in a serious effort to put on a firm basis the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals and arouse the revolutionary activism of teachers. In the process of using teachers' services, the transformation of their world outlook was strengthened.

"A change in the world outlook is the most fundamental one." Problems involving teachers' world outlook often find an expression in their attitudes toward professional knowledge and especially in teaching material. Under the poisonous influence of the revisionist line of "a book is everything" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their kind, bourgeois intellectuals took knowledge as private property and "getting published" as a passport to fame and wealth. Such ideas as keeping knowledge to oneself as his own property and pursuing personal fame and wealth have up to now linked the mental shackles that weigh down on some teachers. In writing new teaching material, some people credited themselves with a headful of gimmicks in the professional field and obstinately made themselves an object of expression. Some others shrank from the writing of teaching material as a tough job in which they might face hazards and lose face. Still some others make mistakes, though desirous of a revision of old teaching material, were ancient-minded ideologically and emotionally and prone to follow the beaten track. Therefore, teaching material reform is a profound ideological revolution. To remold the teachers' world outlook with Mao Tse-tung's thought--this we took as our starting point and our foothold in writing teaching material. Ideological revolutionization of book writers and compilers we took as a guarantee for the revolutionization of new history teaching material.

A lecturer was once the chief editor of a popular textbook for the university. Under the poisonous influence of the revisionist line, the textbook drummed up feudal, bourgeois and revisionist sinister trash. It was cluttered with a plethora of errors. When called upon to write new

teaching material this time, he had a nagging fear of committing further blunders. The comrades of the teaching material writing group led him to make a contrast between the two lines in writing new and old teaching materials. In the process, he was made to see that in the past the writing of teaching material under the command of the black line was aimed at beautifying emperors, kings, generals and prime ministers to serve the bourgeoisie and motivated by the pursuit of personal fame and wealth, and that now the writing of teaching material under the leadership of the working class is aimed at giving prominence to the masses of people to serve the proletariat and motivated by the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. He raised his consciousness of two-line struggle. Chasing "fear" out of his mind, he took an active part in writing.

This case made them [teachers and students] understand that they must direct vigorous efforts to the educational line, in order to help teachers solve fundamentally the question of whom to write for and how to write.

By laying hold of the typical cases appearing in two-line struggle in the process of writing, the teachers and students of the history department unfolded revolutionary mass criticism. They criticized the revisionist educational line, the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist history and bourgeois habits and influences. This made the whole faculty understand that without achieving a thorough rupture with all the old and outmoded stuff, we would lag behind the needs of the development of the revolutionary situation and stumble onto the old road. Thus the effort at ideological remolding was enabled to deepen continuously.

Practice of the three major revolutionary movements is a source of new teaching material. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are the best teachers for intellectuals. They [teachers and students] doggedly set up workers, peasants and soldiers as "guards at the door" and direction-setters in writing teaching material and vigorously sought a change in a teacher's standpoint and feelings. In writing teaching material, a lecturer put into it a lot of effort but the master workers concisely pointed out, "Such a passage written by you is replete with what we suffer at the hands of the enemy without being punctuated with the resistance and struggle of our people. It is really a drag devoid of the feeling of our working class." Such sharp criticism touched off an acute ideological struggle in the lecturer's mind. With the help of the master workers, he enhanced his proletarian feeling and rewrote the teaching material to improve its quality.

In Changchun municipality, Kirin municipality, Tungfeng hsien and other areas, they [teachers and students] surrendered the new teaching material to the workers, peasants and soldiers for an examination. This further stimulated the transformation of the teachers' world outlook and the improvement of the quality of teaching material.

Chairman Mao teaches, "External causes provide the condition for a change while internal ones the foundation for it." In writing teaching material, the history department paid attention to enlightening the teachers.

The aim was to have them expose their own ideological contradictions, set their minds to transformation and make a fight-self-and-criticize-revisionism battlefield of one's innermost self by taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as a sharp weapon in remolding the world outlook. With a deep understanding acquired, the teachers said that to end the rule of the revisionist line over history teaching material, we must remold the bourgeois world outlook and shift our standpoint completely over to the side of the proletariat; eliminate what the old system represents in history with the emperor-king-general-minister theme as its core; and break away from the mental shackles of historical idealism and arm our minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Serve the Three Major Revolutionary Movements with Practical Needs in Mind

- The case of Hunan University's short-term training class

by

The Investigation Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Hunan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 27, 1971)

Under the guideline, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be integrated with productive labor," Hunan University has since November, 1969, been continuously running a short-term training class for 46 terms in line with the practical needs of local factories and rural areas. In so doing, the university has introduced and popularized the results of 13 items of scientific research and advanced techniques, and trained over 1,200 badly needed technicians for socialist construction. This has given an effective boost to the development of agricultural production. At present, in operation are 14 short-term training classes with a total of 700-odd students.

Adopt Various Formulas for the Training of Personnel for Socialist Construction

In organizing and sending teachers down to factories and rural areas to receive re-education from workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and carry out educational revolution, Hunan University saw a compelling need for a grasp of culture and science and technique on the part of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Many factories, mines, hsien and communes demanded the running of short-term training classes on the spot by the teams committed to educational revolution. The leadership of the university and many teachers held that to shatter the old practice of the old university and adopt varied methods of training urgently needed by personnel for the state was a concrete manifestation of the thorough implementation of the proletarian educational guideline. Therefore, in line with the urgent demand of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, they studied and decided together with the local factories, mines, hsien and communes the adoption of such means as operation by a factory, financial help from the university, joint operation by factories and the university, etc., of running short-term training classes of various types geared to local needs.

The leaders and teachers shattered in a big way the "theory of following a regular pattern" and "deciding the work guidelines in line with actual conditions." This enabled the short-term training classes to be run in an unusually brisk manner. The duration of a short-term training class varies from a minimum of 8 days to a maximum of more than half a year, its number of students from a minimum of 5 to a maximum of several hundred, and

its composition from old worker technical personnel to young peasants, those wholly or partially relieved of production work, and those with spare-time studies in mind. The class may be run for a single unit or for a whole sector in the province.

Not long ago, three units simultaneously demanded the establishment of short-term classes by the university-run cement works, one with a course of cement analysis in mind, one with an operational course in mind and one seeking a course that allowed the study of cement production processes with every process taken up by a separate group of people. To suit the different demands of the three units, short-term classes of different types were set up. The electrical motor repair workshop of the electrical engineering department constantly received for repairs electrical motors sent up by poor and lower-middle peasants from far away who had to wait around until the completion of repairs. The teachers of this workshop took the initiative in inviting these poor and lower-middle peasants over to run a study class. Together they studied Chairman Mao's works while fixing the electric motors. In this way, the teachers acquired the good ideas and good style of the poor and lower-middle peasants while the latter were enabled to learn the fundamentals related to electric motors and the art of their servicing.

Short-term training classes follow varied patterns running the gamut of popularization-of-advanced-technique classes, scientific research classes, technical innovation groups, workers' spare-time colleges, etc. The common features shared by these short-term classes: a short duration and quick results; close integration of study with the reality of production to render immediate application possible; and use of locally available simple equipment so that a class could be set up easily and managed without difficulty. For the past one year and more, with less than 10 percent of the previous number of teachers devoted to the running of short-term training classes, the number of students trained was bigger than that of the university in any previous year. After graduation, the students rapidly gave play to their role in the struggle for production.

In conjunction with the revolutionary committee of T'aochiang hsien, the electric-power-educational-revolution-realization team of the electrical engineering department set up a short-term training class at the site of a steam turbine power station. Seventy-six poor and lower-middle peasants from 31 communes throughout the hsien took the work site as a classroom, combining the construction of the electric station with attending class. By working in the course of study, or studying in the course of working, they basically acquired in a matter of 20 days the fundamental knowledge about the construction and operation of medium-sized and small steam turbine electric power stations. After they returned to where they came from, 25 small steam turbine stations were set up throughout the hsien in a period of two-odd months.

Doggedly Promote "Fewer But Better" and the Principle of Studying First What Is of Immediate Use To Make the Study Program Serve Practical Needs

Since the establishment of short-term training classes, Hunan University has continuously summed up experiences, both positive and negative, through a repeated process of "practice and knowledge, again practice and knowledge." It came to understand that to enable the worker-peasant students to learn in a short period something badly needed, they must adhere to the principle, "fewer but better."

To insist on "fewer but better," we must take practical conditions into consideration. Having regard for problems in production and key problems in technical innovation, a short-term study class must combine work with study, and study with application. In the process of teaching, proper attention is paid to the handling of several kinds of relations: In the choice of teaching material or the contents of a study program, attention is paid to the problem of "answering the purpose," with badly needed knowledge first acquired. In lecturing, attention is paid to laying hold of the main points, giving prominence to the center of things and getting a grasp of the essentials in an energetic effort to solve main contradictions. Also attention is paid to combining theory with practice and to the need for less lecturing time and more practice and for repeated practice where the essentials are involved.

For instance, to satisfy the burning wish for technical knowledge of fluidics technique in solving the automatic control problem in production on the part of eleven factories involved in a short-term training class, the teachers of the class for the popularization of fluidics technique run by the light chemical industrial systems of Changshan muncipality chose "application of fluidics technique" as the main theme in holding three theoretical-lesson sessions, and then joined the students in design and in practice, doing so in line with the principle of insisting on lecturing prior to practice, studying in the course of practice, and summing up after practice. After a duration of only 18 days, the short-term training class designed 14 programs and completed the installation of four items of automatic control involving the fluidics technique.

After applying the fluidics technique in the automatic control of furnace temperatures, the students of a certain factory of Changsha increased output and effected a saving in oil consumption.

Run A Class on the Spot and Seek the Three-in-One Combination of Study, Scientific Research and Production

The leaders and teachers of the university strive to run short-term classes in factories and rural areas and on work sites and take production sites as classrooms by combining production practice, and scientific research assignments in teaching. This makes for the close integration of the three aspects--teaching, scientific research and production.

By availing itself of locally available favorable conditions, a short-term class engages in the teaching of theory on the one hand and the pursuit of scientific research on the other. Meanwhile, through production practice, the results of scientific research and theoretical knowledge are put to the test. This enables the teaching of theory to boost scientific research and production while the results of scientific research and production in turn serve to enrich the contents of a study program.

On the basis of penetrating investigations and studies, the three-in-one technical innovation group composed of the workers and revolutionary technical personnel of Chuchow Cement Works and the teachers and students of Hunan University affirmed six important points including dust removal and automatic conveying of material as the contents of the program for teaching and technical innovation. Study went hand in hand with testing, designing and construction. Thus full play was given to the advantages of the three-in-one combination system. In a matter of just five months, four innovations including protection against dust in a built vault, removal of dust through the use of foam, and automatic conveying of material were completed. For two other innovation items, design programs geared to practical needs were worked out. Those unsolved problems that had for many years stood in the way of the factory were solved. Close integration of theory and practice gives the teachers the benefit of practical training and students the benefit of valuable knowledge. Personnel are trained and a boost is given to production. Such a practice is warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers.

Combine Elevation with Popularization

In August 1970, Hunan University started admitting students to experimental classes, preparatory to a large enrollment. At this time, some teachers had doubts about the need of running short-term training classes. Some said, "The short-term training class is but an expediency. Now is the time for us to call it quits." "If we keep at it without bothering about the practical side of business, things would become a mess."

To counter such living ideas, the revolutionary teachers and students conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's thinking on educational revolution and vigorously criticized such reactionary absurdities of Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk as the "idea of following a regular pattern," "theory being above everything else," etc. This made everyone understand that to follow the orientation of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and train personnel with greater, better, faster and more economical results was to follow a regular pattern; that to shatter the "three separations" practiced by the old school and go into the midst of the three major revolutionary movements to run schools was to act the way we should in establishing proletarian schools; that a short-term training class was not an expediency but a form of open-door school-running and a good way to closely combine improvement with popularization--something that must be doggedly carried through.

Practice shows that simultaneously with the proper management of ordinary classes, the practice of organizing teachers on a rotating basis to penetrate into the workaday world for the proper running of short-term training classes provides a good opportunity for re-education for teachers from the workers, peasants and soldiers. It is a good way for the popularization of science and technology among the workers and peasants. Meanwhile, the ties between factories and schools and between communes and schools are cemented. This helps cooperation between factories and schools and between communes and schools.

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LOWER-LEVEL LEADERSHIP

No. 1 Men Take the Lead in Going Deep into Reality To Conduct Investigation and Study

- Secretary of the CCP committee of No. 2 Coking Plant of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company led the "squad members" in improving the style of leadership conscientiously and implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line relatively well throughout the plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 30, 1971)

(NCNA Shenyang) The No. 1 man of the CCP committee and revolutionary committee of No. 2 Coking Plant of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company firmly bears in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Pushing forward the plan of investigation and study in the whole Party is one of the fundamental links in transforming the work style of the Party," take the lead in firmly carrying out investigation and study and lead the "squad members" in improving ideological style and style of leadership conscientiously. This enables Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to be implemented relatively well and has brought about a vigorously developing new situation in revolution and production throughout the plant.

The No. 1 man of this plant--Ting Ch'Un, secretary of the CCP committee and concurrently chairman of the revolutionary committee--took up these principal leading posts of the plant in January this year when he came to the plant through cooperation with the military units. At the beginning, he did not attach too much importance to personal penetration into reality to conduct investigation and study. He thought the No. 1 man should assume responsibility for over-all work and it would be all right if comrades below responsible for concrete work conducted investigation and study and he himself listened to their reports, looked at the information and grasped the significant problems. After a period of practice he began to realize profoundly that it was very wrong for the No. 1 man not to conduct investigation and study personally.

At the beginning of this year when part of the workshops in the plant underwent reorganization, some of the leading comrades proceeded from reality and advocated division of one of the workshops to be combined with the two coking workshops. Ting Ch'Un did not conduct any investigation or study, so he disagreed with other comrades and subjectively held that this workshop was a four-good unit in the plant and therefore should not be divided. There was a big argument at a meeting of the CCP committee which failed to solve this problem for a long time.

Later Ting Ch'Un went deep on five occasions into workshops concerned with this problem in mind to conduct investigation and study and listen to views from various quarters. It was then that he discovered his original thinking was inconsistent with objective reality and unfavorable to the further development of production. Finally, after understanding was unified in the CCP committee, a correct decision was made.

This incident greatly educated Ting Ch'Un. Later, in association with practice, he reviewed Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and his writings on investigation and study, which made him realize that "all true knowledge originates from direct experience." Listening to reports and looking at information indeed helped a leader to understand the situation, but they could never replace his personal penetrating into reality to conduct investigation and study. The only way for the No. 1 man to cleanse himself of the idealist spirit and correctly and thoroughly implement the Party's guidelines and policies was to take the lead in firmly going into reality and doing a good job in investigation and study. From then on he regularly went deep into the workshops, squads and teams to conduct investigation and study work with a determination to keep his eyes looking downward and a strong desire to learn more.

The CCP committee and revolutionary committee of this plant have adopted the following measures to make sure that the No. 1 men could have sufficient time to penetrate into reality to conduct investigation and study well:

(1) Conscientious implementation of democratic centralism and practice of the principle of collective leadership and division of responsibility.

(2) Full development of the role of various departments of organizations and mobilization of the activism of the working personnel of the organizations. Leading cadres in charge were not to be asked to handle problems which working departments could handle.

(3) Frequent meeting of principal leadership members to exchange information.

(4) Simplification of meetings, documents and reports.

These measures fully developed the role of collective leadership and freed the No. 1 men from routine business and enabled them to concentrate their energies on investigation and study.

In the course of investigation and study, the No. 1 men of this plant realized that the only way to grasp the initiative of controlling the over-all situation firmly was to do a good job in the investigation of examples and dissect a couple of "sparrows" to find out some rules to direct work in the area.

The mass movement of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works quickly reached a new upsurge in this plant after the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party. At that time, the fundamental task for doing a good job in various work was to direct this movement into its depth. With this question in mind, Ting Ch'Un repeatedly went among the masses to conduct investigation and study, carefully looked into the situation of study groups which were in an advanced, backward or intermediate state, summed up experience in a realistic way, and solved problems arising out of the movement.

In the course of investigation he discovered that although most of the workers in the Lifting Squad of the Inspection and Repair Workshop were over 40 years of age and were relatively low in cultural standard, they organized the first workers' study philosophy team in the plant and firmly persevered in "reading everyday." So Ting Ch'Un penetrated deep into this squad to labor and study together with the old workers. He discovered that the principal factor which enabled this squad to study well was that the old workers had a profound proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, studied arduously and conscientiously, associated theory with practice, and applied immediately what they learned.

Thus he realized that the key for leading this study movement into its depth lay in the development of the workers' class consciousness and enhancement of the revolutionary study style of associating theory with practice. Subsequently he grasped these two experiences firmly and promptly summed up and popularized the study experience of this squad. All other squads and teams unanimously agreed that this experience was realistic and easy to learn from. In this way the mass movement of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works was developed even more vigorously throughout the plant.

As production developed, a shortage of manpower was felt in many workshops in this plant in April this year. Feeling that ability to solve this question could affect the triumphant fulfillment of the tasks of grasping revolution and promoting production, Ting Ch'Un conducted a deep-going investigation on this question. He discovered that the Coal Supply Workshop also experienced a shortage of personnel once in the past, but later by persevering in giving prominence to proletarian politics, fully mobilizing the active human factor and engaging in technical innovation activities in a big way, they solved this problem smoothly and even assigned some of its personnel to other units.

Thus Ting Ch'Un realized that the question of shortage of manpower could be solved as long as they persevered in putting politics in command, fully developing the active human factor, and fully digging out the potentials of the revolutionary masses. Then he immediately convened an on-the-spot meeting at the Coal Supply Workshop and invited cadres and workers of the shop to introduce to the whole plant their experience in perseveringly putting politics in command, in performing their political and ideological work meticulously and in developing the activeness and creativeness of the masses which helped to overcome the difficulty arising out of the shortage of personnel. This served as a vivid education in ideological and political line for the workers throughout the plant. Finally the workshops smoothly overcame the difficulty of shortage of manpower by mobilizing the activeness of the masses and engaging in technical innovation in a big way.

During the past six months or so, the No. 1 men of this plant persevered in this way personally and conscientiously to conduct investigation and study in association with the central tasks of each stage of work, summed up model experience and obtained large amounts of first-hand information. This effectively overcame the shortcoming of generalization in leadership and brought about relatively great achievements in various work.

In the course of the No. 1 men's perseverance in penetrating deep into reality to conduct investigation and study, they paid due attention to using their personal experience to enlighten and help other leading members to change their working style and cultivate the habit of investigation and study. One of the vice chairmen of the revolutionary committee with a worker's background thought in the past that he had relatively rich experience in leading production, so he neglected the work of meticulous investigation and study for a period of time. Upon discovering this, the No. 1 man took the initiative to study with him Chairman Mao's teaching, "All practical workers must go downward to conduct investigation," and used his own personal experience to discuss with this comrade the significance of investigation and study so as to elevate his understanding. From then on, no matter what the problems were that he encountered in work, he always persevered in conducting investigation and study before he began to tackle it.

One of the major projects of this plant for this year was the installation of No. 4 blower. It was found during the process of installation that the opening for the draining of liquid in the lower part of the blower had to be enlarged. But the lower part of the blower weighed more than two tons and this plant did not have a large boring machine. But if it was taken to an outside factory for processing, it would result in a waste of manpower and material as well as affect the progress of the project. What could be done then! This vice chairman came to the worksite in person to learn from the old workers humbly and concentrate the wisdom of the masses. Finally they adopted a native method which enabled them to expand the opening in a few hours' time and guarantee the smooth progress of the project.

Set in motion by the No. 1 men of the plant, the leading members now persevere in developing the habit of investigation and study. The CCP committee and revolutionary committee of the plant regularly send one-third of the members of the leadership squad to stay at selected spots to conduct investigation and study. During the past six months they conducted investigation and study on more than ten problems including: "How should the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industrial production be developed penetratingly?" "How should basic level cadres in workshops read conscientiously?" and "How should economic auditing in squads and teams be developed?", etc. They also summed up many model experiences that existed among the masses and effectively pushed forward the work of struggle-criticism-transformation throughout the plant.

As a result of the change of the style of leadership, the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in this plant was developed more penetratingly since the turn of this year and great achievements were also scored in various work. During the first seven months of the year the plant overfulfilled state production plans every month. In the meantime, quality of products was improved and consumption of raw materials was greatly reduced; thus the plant is making greater and greater contributions to the state.

* * *

MINING

North China Metallurgical Mining Company Opens More Small and Medium Sized Mines

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 30, 1971)

hantan metallurgical mining comoany in north china's hopei province has built a number of small and medium sized mines in a short time with little investment. since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the company has opened three small and medium sized mines, seven small mining points and three ore dressing plants and improved two old mines. ore output was in 1970 four times that in 1966.

the workers and revolutionary cadres of the company studied chairman mao's teaching: "we must build up a number of large-scale modern enterprises step by step to form the mainstay of our industry, without which we shall not be able to turn our country into a strong modern industrial power within the coming decades. but the majority of our enterprises should not be built on such a scale; we should set up more small and medium enterprises". they came to understand that by implementing this teaching the potentialities of the masses could be tapped and they could do more work with less money and socialist industry could be built up with greater, faster, better and more economical results. since the local iron deposits are widely scattered, they made great efforts to open small mines and expand them step by step. for instance, when the first small mining point with annual ore output of 120,000 tons in yuchuanling iron mine was built and put into production, they started to build 7 other points. ore total output reached to 440,000 tons in 1970, which is equal to the productive capacity of a medium sized iron mine.

the older and bigger mines help develop the new and small ones. this is an effective measure worked out by the company after summing up its experience in opening mines. prior to the cultural revolution, a new deposit was discovered near kuangshantsun mine. in opening the new mine. the capitalist-roaders did not make use of the available equipment and the experience the workers had gained. though they spent a large sum of money, they failed to put the mine into production. under the leadership of the "three-in-one" combination group composed of workers, technicians and cadres with the veteran workers as its mainstay, the workers during the cultural revolutionary got the mine going in only six months. by making best use of the available equipment and waste materials, they built an ore dressing plant in 78 days. the money spent was only one-tenth of that needed in building a plant that size. three months after it went into operation, the plant covered the whole investment. the company summed up the experience of the kuangshantsun mine and popularized it, thus speeding up mining construction.

by building small and medium mines, people foster the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the workers used windlasses in building vertical shafts before the necessary lifting equipment was produced. lacking drilling machines, they did the work with the chisels

and hammers. their hard efforts helped turn out ore in a very short time. later on, the workers made further efforts to improve their indigenous methods. they have made over 1,000 mining machines suited to local conditions over the past few years. now nearly all drilling, shafts, transporting and crushing are mechanized or semi-mechanized.

the experience of the company proves the great advantages of building more small and medium mines to save money and speed up construction. in building such mines between 1968 to 1970, the company spent 40 per cent less and required only half the time needed to build big mines of the same capacity. furthermore, the investment was recovered rapidly. funds accumulated in the past three years is 88 per cent of the amount invested by the state in the same period.

RICE HARVEST

China Reaps Good Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1971)

commune members and cadres in china's early rice growing areas have won a good harvest under the guidance of the line of the ninth national party congress and chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

the major growing areas -- 11 provinces, one municipality and one autonomous region -- have gathered in the harvest in the main. a good harvest is reported in almost all these areas, with increase in both per-unit yield and total output over last year. total output in the provinces of kiangsu, hupeh, fukien, anhwei, hunan and szechwan is over 20 per cent greater than last year's. chekiang, kiangsi, kwangtung, yunnan and kweichow provinces, the municipality of shanghai and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region also report increases.

a striking feature of this harvest is that every early rice growing province surpasses its previous peak in total output, with increased yields over large tracts of land. there are high-yielding communes and brigades everywhere. some noted centres, like the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain in chekiang, the tungting lake region in hunan, the outskirts of shanghai and southern kiangsu, have kept up their records. marked rises have been achieved on hainan island of kwangtung, in the mountainous region in northern fukien and other relatively low-yielding areas.

the good harvest is a result of the efforts made by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, conscientiously carry out education in ideology and political line and deepen the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace setter in agriculture. the leading bodies organized the cadres and commune members to study and apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way, deepen revolutionary mass criticism and sharply criticize idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle,

all peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they carried out education in political line in a deep-going way. all this helped the cadres and commune members raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and heighten their sense of farming for the revolution, laying the ideological foundation for the good harvest.

all the work related to early rice production, including preparations for sowing, transplanting, field management, and prevention and control of pests, was done in a down-to-earth manner. giving play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the cadres and commune members overcame difficulties and tapped potentials so that they could enlarge the cultivated acreage and at the same time boost the per-hectare yield. this led to an increase of 1.8 million hectares in the early rice acreage in the 13 major growing areas. large-scale construction of water control projects helped considerably extend the fields that give stable yields despite drought or waterlogging. in kiangsu province alone, the irrigated area grew by 400,000 hectares this year. efforts were also made in many areas to improve soil and reclaim land. twice as large a low-yielding area was transformed in fukien province this year as last year. fine strains of seed were used more extensively, and many places introduced the high-yield short-stalked strains. a new advanced technique of transplanting was adopted over large areas in chekiang, fukien, kiangsi, anhwei and hunan. all this contributed to the good harvest.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels sent great numbers of cadres to the producing areas to make on-the-spot investigation and study. the cadres summed up and popularized advanced experience and helped the leading bodies at the grass-roots revolutionize themselves. on hainan island, kwangtung province, the leading bodies at the administrative regional and county levels firmly grasped their ideological revolutionization, improved the style of leadership, went down to basic units and helped commune and brigade cadres raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. total early rice output on the island this year registered a thirty per cent increase over last year's. every county on the island hit an all-time high in total output.

determined to conquer nature, the cadres and commune members waged tenacious struggles against such natural calamities as flood, waterlogging, drought, windstorm, hail, plant diseases and insect pests. rain and snow were scarce and temperature was higher than usual in these areas last winter and this spring. this gave rise to more plant diseases and insect pests. many areas produced insecticides self-reliantly and with indigenous methods. around the time of transplanting, some places were threatened by drought. the party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels persistently educated the people in mao tsetung thought and did away with the idea of "depending on the heavens for rain". they led the masses in learning from tachai and overcoming the drought by building dams and sinking wells. in some areas seriously hit by hailstorm, the commune members displayed a stubborn fighting spirit and strengthened management of the crop in the maturing stage. this ensured the good harvest.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Premier Chou En-lai and Minister Sha Feng Meet Albanian Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, this evening met pirro dodbiba, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, and all the comrades on the albanian agricultural delegation he is leading.

the meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the two parties and peoples of china and albania. premier chou en-lai and minister sha feng had a very cordial and friendly conversation with minister pirro dodbiba and the other albanian comrades-in-arms.

taking part in the meeting on the albanian side were: xhorxhi robo, alternate member of the a.p.l. central committee and albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; zenun shahollari and qazim toptaga, members of the delegation and alternate members of the a.p.l. central committee; and the other members of the delegation ndue marashi, miti bozo, jorgo colliaku, stavri mitezi, simo milo, zef rakacolli, aqif dabulla, teki tartari, spiro bici, pandeli kati, kristaq jole, pavli papazisi, merkur budo, vangjel gjoka, aleksander celiku, zhaneta xhomo, gjergj dionisi, ylli keci and tomor bejtja.

present at the meeting on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned, including yang li-kung, li kuang-hsun, li ying-ming, ni kuan, chang yun-chih, li lien-ching, han hsu, cheng chung, li yung-kai, chin feng-chu, hsu yueh-ho and tao miao-fa.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Youth Members of NUFC Give Soiree for Peking Revolutionary People

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1971)

youth members of the national united front of cambodia gave a soiree here today to entertain the revolutionary people in the chinese capital.

leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, yang chun-sheng, wu chung, huang tso-chen, liu shao-wen, ting kuo-yu and others attended the soiree on invitation.

the performance presented by prince norodom sihamoni, prince norodom norindrapong and youth members of the n.u.f.c.

drew warm applause from the audience. prince norodom yuvaneath took part in the musical accompaniment.

attending the performance were keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the cambodian head of state; ker meas, ambassador to china of the kingdom of cambodia; and other cambodian friends in peking.

after the performance, the peking municipal revolutionary committee presented the cambodian artistes with a basket of flowers.

CHINA AND CHILE

Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Chilean Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1971)

premier chou en-lai and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met juan martinez camps, a leading member of the chile-china cultural association, and chilean friends ember avila, jose pavez orellana, carlos mella and jose pavez ahumada who have come with him on a visit.

hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce was present at the meeting.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese organizations concerned, including hsi tao-chung, ling ching, han hsu, tao ta-chao, hu hung-fan, huang chih-liang, and lien cheng-pao.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Chilean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met armando uribe arce, first chilean ambassador to china.

present were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned ling ching, han hsu, tao ta-chao, huang chih-liang and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Chairman of France-China Friendship Society and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1971)

premier chou en-lai and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met professor charles bettelheim, chairman of the france-china friendship society, and mme. bettelheim. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned including wu hsiao-ta, hu shu-tu, yu hui-min, fan kuo-hsiang, chi tsung-hua and wu chien-min.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese President Receives Chinese Government Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1971)

arthur chung, president of the cooperative republic of guyana, yesterday received the visiting chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, according to a report from georgetown.

the guyanese president had a friendly conversation with members of the chinese delegation.

on the same day, ptolemy a. reid, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture, david singh, minister of trade, and hubert jack, minister of mines and forests, held talks with the visiting chinese delegation in a friendly atmosphere.

deputy prime minister ptolemy a. reid gave a cocktail party in honour of the delegation. present on the occasion were the guyanese chancellor, the speaker of the house of assembly, cabinet ministers and other government officials.

on august 27, david singh, minister of trade, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation. in the afternoon, david singh, together with other officials, held talks with the delegation.

the chinese government trade delegation arrived in the guyanese capital georgetown on august 26 on a friendly visit.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Greets National Conference of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1971)

the china-japan friendship association yesterday sent a message to the national conference of unity and victory of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), warmly greeting the convening of the conference and wishing it full success. full text of the message follows:

to the national conference of unity and victory of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox)

dear friends,

on the occasion of the convening of the national conference of unity and victory of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), we extend our warm congratulations to the conference and, through it, to all the members of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

for years, the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), together with the japanese people, have overcome all obstacles and made a positive contribution in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, and in the cause of opposing the u.s.-japanese reactionaries' scheme to create "two chinas" and strengthening the friendship and unity between the japanese and chinese peoples. this is a great inspiration and support to the chinese people. we take this opportunity to express sincere thanks and high respects to you and to the great and brave japanese people.

at present the international situation is developing increasingly in favour of the people in various countries and in disadvantage of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. u.s. imperialism is conducting a last-bed struggle to save itself from defeat. japanese militarism reviving with growing intensity under the wing of u.s. imperialism is becoming all the more obviously an grave threat to the japanese people and the people in the rest of asia. however, in front of the united strength of the japanese people, the korean people, the people of the three countries in indochina, the chinese people and other asian people, all schemes of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries for aggression and expansion will inevitably fail.

a traditional friendship exists between the chinese and japanese peoples; and they cherish a common desire for friendship between china and japan. it is of great significance that you convene the national conference by holding aloft the banner of unity and victory in the new situation in which the struggle of the japanese people for japan-china friendship and for the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china is mounting steadily. unity is strength; unity is victory. we believe that the holding of the national conference of unity and victory of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) will make even greater contribution to the further promotion of the development of the japan-china friendship movement and to the further consolidation of the militant friendship and unity between the japanese and chinese peoples.

may the conference be a full success exclamation

long live the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples exclamation

china-japan friendship association
august 28, 1971

Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation, Visiting Group of Japanese Table Tennis Association Leave Changsha for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 29, 1971)

the japanese junior table tennis delegation led by atsushi goto, the visiting group of the japanese table tennis association led by yaichiro yamamoto and the japanese correspondents accompanying them left here for kwangchow by train this afternoon.

they arrived here from shanghai by air on the 27th. the chinexe and japanese junior table tennis players had friendly matches that evening.

li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and su ming, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee, accompanied atsushi goto, yaichiro yamamoto, kyuhei muraoka and other japanese friends in watching the matches.

throughout the contest, the chinese and japanese junior table tennis players displayed the spirit of "friendship first, competition second", and won warm praise from the spectators.

during their stay in changsha, the japanese friends went specially to shaoshan to visit chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they also visited places in changsha where chairman mao had carried out revolutionary activities in his youth.

the hunan provincial branch of the chinese table tennis association and the hunan branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet for the japanese friends yesterday evening. the junior table tennis players of china and japan and the students of the hunan teachers college had a get-together on the yuehlu mountain this morning.

upon their arrival in and departure from changsha, the japanese friends were warmly welcomed and seen off by leading members of the departments concerned in hunan and local table tennis players.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Joint Statement between Chinese Trade Delegation and PERNAS of Malaysia Signed

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1971)

chang kuang-tou, leader of the trade delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and y.b.m. tengku razaleigh hamzah, chairman of pernas (the national corporation bernad, malaysia), signed a joint statement on august 28 in kuala lumpur. the joint statement reads in full as follows:

joint statement between the trade delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade and pernas (the national corporation berhad, malaysia)

in return for the visit of the unofficial malaysian trade mission, led by y.b.m. tengku razaleigh hamzah, to the people's republic of china in may 1971, a trade delegation from the china council for the promotion of international trade, led by mr. chang kuang-tou, member of the china council for the promotion of international trade and director of the china national chemicals import and export corporation, visited malaysia from 22nd to 28th august, 1971. during their stay here, the delegation were the guests of pernas (the national corporation bernad) and had the opportunity of visiting various places of interest and centres of development and were briefed on the second malaysia development plan.

the members of the trade delegation paid a courtesy call on y.a.b. tun abdul razak bin hussein, the prime minister of malaysia, during which they conveyed the good wishes of premier chou en-lai and the malaysian prime minister in turn conveyed his good wishes to the chinese premier. they had a friendly exchange of views on matters of mutual interest between the two countries. the delegation also called on y.b. enche mohamed khir johari, the minister of commerce and industry, with whom they had a general discussion on the promotion of trade between the two countries. the minister later entertained the members of the delegation to dinner.

the objectives of the delegation were to strengthen the friendship between the peoples of china and malaysia and realise the understanding reached during the visit of the unofficial malaysian trade mission to the people's republic of china for the establishment of direct trade between the people's republic of china and malaysia. in this context the delegation held a series of discussions with pernas, and, under the auspices of pernas, with representatives of the malaysian industrial and commercial sectors. and as a result of these discussions, the chinese side agreed to purchase 40,000 tons of rubber promptly, 5,000 tons of palm oil and 50,000 cubic metres of logs as well as other commodities. the malaysian side on the other hand, would import consumer goods, light machineries and other products from the people's republic of china. the delegation appreciated the role of pernas. both sides undertook to facilitate their two-way trade on the most favourable terms. they expressed their confidence that with the successful conclusion of the discussions, direct trade between the various national import and export corporations of the people's republic of china and pernas of malaysia would be further enhanced.

the discussions were held in a frank, friendly and cordial atmosphere. both sides expressed the view that the visit of the delegation has resulted in the promotion of better understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. both sides expressed the hope that there will be more such contacts and exchanges of visits in future.

the delegation expressed their thanks and appreciation to pernas for the excellent arrangements made and the warm hospitality accorded to them during their stay here.

(chang kuang-tou)
leader
of the trade delegation of the
china council for the promotion
of international trade

(tengku razaleigh hamzah)
chairman, pernas

kuala lumpur,

28th august, 1971

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Kuala Lumpur for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1971)

the trade delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade left kuala lumpur for home by air yesterday morning after a 6-day visit to malaysia at the invitation of the united chambers of commerce of malaysia, according to a kuala lumpur report.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were y.b.m. tengku razaleigh hamzah, chairman of the reception committee for the trade delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade and chairman of pernas (the national corporation berhad, malaysia); abdul rahman bin hamiton, executive director of pernas; wan abdul hamid, general manager of pernas; yanya, secretary general of the reception committee; s.o.k. ubaidullah, president, and y.t. lee, vice-president, of the united chambers of commerce of malaysia; gan teck yeow, chairman of the malaysian rubber exchange; all members of the reception committee and representatives of malaysian industrial and commercial circles.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique Liberation Front Delegation Visits PLA Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1971)

the delegation of the liberation front of mozambique led by samora moises machel, president of the front, today visited a unit of the chinese people's liberation army peking units. the guests were given a warm welcome by the p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

when the delegation arrived, the armymen beat drums and gongs and hailed "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and mozambique exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the armymen expressed firm support for the struggle of the people of mozambique against imperialism and colonialism and for the revolutionary struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples.

a leading member of the p.l.a. unit acquainted president samora moises machel and the other friends from mozambique with the fighting history of the unit. then the guests visited the club and dormitory of a company and the unit's non-staple food processing shop, tailoring shop, pharmaceutical factory and armaments repair shop. they also attended a performance of revolutionary songs and dances given by the fighters' amateur troupe and a shooting exhibition.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Evergreen Palmtrees, Everlasting Friendship --Account of Visit to Nigeria of Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Lagos, Aug. 27, 1971)

the airliner was descending through the clouds and beneath was a verdant expanse of fields. the niger river -- the third largest in africa -- flows southwards. waves lashing at the atlantic coast trim the green fields with a silver lace. below was nigeria, a scenic and abundant country in west africa.

nigeria established diplomatic relations with china in february this year. her table tennis delegation paid a friendly visit to china two months later. and upon the invitation of the nigerian table tennis association, a chinese table tennis team flew to lagos early july and toured the country for three weeks on a friendly visit. this was the first group of chinese ping pong players visiting the country -- to convey the friendship and regards of the chinese people to the industrious and courageous nigerian people, and to exchange experience and renew their friendship with nigerian players who had twice visited china.

at the lagos international airport, nigerian friends from table tennis circles, ping pong players and enthusiasts were waiting for the chinese visitors in spite of a tropical shower.

s. bamgbade, captain of the nigerian national table tennis team, was wearing a japan-china friendship badge given to him by a japanese friend during the 31st world table tennis championships in nagoya, japan, this year. samuel wilson, babatunde obisanya and other nigerian players, who had been to china not long ago, hastened forward to greet li fu-jung, liang li-chen and other chinese players when they alighted from the plane. warm handshakes and cordial greetings followed. the reunion of old friends was marked with exceptional warmth and enthusiasm.

invited to participate in the second all-nigeria table tennis open championships and to pay a friendly visit to the country, the chinese players regarded the occasion as a good opportunity for exchanging experience, learning from each other, improving skill and promoting friendship with the nigerian players. at the courts and in the lounges, players of the two countries frequently chatted intimately in groups of two or three. they talked of their meeting in nagoya, their gathering under cherry-blossom, their friendly matches in peking's indoor stadium and the sight-seeing at the great wall. players of the two countries cared for and helped each other. the hosts often went to the hotel to inquire whether their chinese friends were accustomed to the climate and food. liang li-chen learnt in a conversation that p.a. santos was unable to play because of a strain in the right knee. she immediately fetched him some ointment she had brought with her which are good for strains.

during the days of the open championships and their visit to nigerian states, the chinese players were deeply impressed by the tremendous development in table tennis in nigeria and the marked progress the nigerian players had made over the past few years. in the course of the contests, nigerian players were courageous and determined and handled each stroke with seriousness, displaying the fighting spirit of the nigerian people in sports. nigerians, particularly youngsters, are very fond of table tennis. ping pong tables could be seen in many schools, factories and sports clubs. in lagos and other places, we saw nigerian teen-agers playing ping pong on makeshift tables on sidewalks. we saw a most impressive scene under eko bridge where many children were playing on all sorts of tables. what delighted us most was that we found numerous promising young players in all parts of the country. in ibadan, we met a 14-year old boy named l. fenuji. he started playing only three years ago, but he had now acquired good footwork and quick reaction, and could make powerful fore-hand and back-hand smashes.

in order to exchange experience and promote friendship, the chinese table tennis team held a gathering with nigerian players from all parts of the country at the lagos sports centre during the open championsnips. that was an unforgettable occasion. head of the chinese team kuo lien-kang, on behalf of the chinese players, warmly thanked the nigerian hosts for their warm-hearted hospitality and presented chinese-made "double happiness" bats and balls to each state table tennis union of nigeria as souvenirs. chinese players sang "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman", "peoples of asia, africa and latin america fight for liberation" and other revolutionary songs while the nigerian players sang folk songs and performed folk dances. their songs "all young men should learn to use the hoe and the machete", "unity leads to success" and "ballad of a shepherd" and their dances drew repeated bursts of warm applause.

then the chinese team coach and players started practice session with nigerian players at six tables, and exchanged opinion in regard to ping pong skills. the hall was overflowing with a warm and frank atmosphere.

at the conclusion of the open championships, a. efunkoya, chairman of the nigerian table tennis association, told this correspondent: the chinese team has a high sense of discipline and behaves so well both on and off the table. they are emissaries of sports from china. through their excellent play and friendly spirit, the chinese players won the deep admiration and friendship of the nigerian players and spectators.

following the one-week open championships, nigerian friends arranged for the chinese team to tour the capital and five state capitals so that it was able to go to more places and meet more nigerian people in a short period of only two weeks. wherever the chinese players went, -- from lagos to kaduna, capital of the north-central state, from cultural centre ibadan in the west to port harcourt in the east, they were warmly received by local state military governors, and enthusiastically welcomed by the local players and people. when they went to benin city, players of the mid-west state met the chinese players four miles outside the city. during their stay in ibadan and enugu, some local friends came a long way to see the chinese guests at their lodging place.

at a welcome meeting in lagos, the chinese players were delighted to meet an old nigerian, martin imoudu, a leader of the early trade union movement in the country. nigerian friends said that he was the first nigerian to visit new china. the old man told the chinese players that before nigeria's independence, he had visited new china in defiance of the bullying and obstruction by the colonialists. he found new china a united, happy and friendly country. he was very glad to see diplomatic relations established between the two countries, he said. he wished ever-growing friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and prosperity to the people's republic of china. li fu-jung, coach of the chinese team presented him a pennant on behalf of the chinese team as an expression of their respect for the old man of nigeria.

nigeria's television and press attached much importance to the visit of the chinese table tennis team. "daily express" said in an editorial, "the current visit of the ten-man table tennis team from the people's republic of china to this country and their participation in the last all-nigeria open championships should go a long way to cement the relationship between the two countries."

"we therefore view the trip of chinese players to this country not only as a stimulant to get nigeria moving in the world of table tennis, but also as a means to enhance the friendship between the two nations," the editorial said.

nigerian head of state yakubu gowon received all members of the chinese team on the day they left nigeria for home and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. he was happy that table tennis players of the two countries had exchanged visits shortly after the establishment of diplomatic relations between nigeria and china. the head of state asked the chinese players to convey the best wishes of the nigerian government and people to the chinese government and people.

as the chinese players waved goodbye to their nigerian counterparts after three weeks of pleasant stay in nigeria and loaded with the deep regard and friendship the nigerian people cherish for the chinese people, the players of both countries jointly wished the friendship between the chinese and nigerian peoples and players be evergreen like the palm trees by the niger river.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Journalists' Delegation Leaves Harbin for Changchun

(NCNA-English Harbin, Aug. 29, 1971)

the journalists' delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, left here by special plane this morning on a visit to changchun after visiting heilungkiang province. the delegation is accompanied on the tour by chang cheng-teh, leading member of the hsinhua news agency, and yao yuan-fang, leading member of the "liberation army daily".

om tae ryong, correspondent of the korean central news agency and "rodong sinmun" stationed in peking who is accompanying the delegation, also left on board the plane.

the korean journalists' delegation arrived here from peking by special plane on august 26. it was honoured at a banquet given on the same evening by liu kuang-tao, second secretary of the heilungkiang provincial committee of the communist party of china and first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. comrade liu kuang-tao and comrade kim song gol spoke at the banquet, hailing the continuous growth of the militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples of china and korea and wishing the two peoples still greater achievements in their socialist revolution and construction.

during its stay in harbin, the korean delegation visited industrial enterprises and the harbin children's railway, did sightseeing in the city and went boating on the sunghua river. the guests also saw an acrobatic show with revolutionary content. wherever they went, the korean comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome by the revolutionary masses.

chinese workers, revolutionary cadres and their family members told the guests about their successes in building socialism by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. the guests also had discussions with workers and their family members.

upon its arrival in and departure from harbin, the korean journalists' delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by su min and hsia kuang-ya, vice-chairmen of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee; leading members of the departments concerned and of the local press circles; as well as several hundred revolutionary people.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Peking Farewell Reception for Vietnamese Group to Investigate Work for Protection of Mothers and Children

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1971)

yen chun, leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, gave a reception here this evening to warmly bid farewell to the vietnamese group to investigate work for the protection of mothers and children, led by tran thanh quang, vice-chairman of the vietnamese commission for protection of mothers and children.

present was tan phong, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

comrade yen chun and comrade tran thanh quang proposed toasts at the reception which was permeated with the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples and medical workers of china and viet nam.

comrade yen chun said: the visit to china of the comrades in the vietnamese investigation group has given us the opportunity to learn a lot of valuable experience from the vietnamese comrades-in-arms, thus furthering the revolutionary friendship and relations of friendly co-operation between the people and between the health workers of china and viet nam.

he said that the chinese people would always follow the teachings of their great leader chairman mao and give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to the end.

comrade tran thanh quang expressed thanks for the warm hospitality accorded the investigation group in china.

he said: we will work hard to fulfil our tasks back home, energetically carry out activities for the protection of mothers and children, resolutely defend and build the socialist north, support and assist the south and smash all the crafty schemes of the nixon clique until we thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors.

attending the reception were leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including ma ching-feng, li hsiu-chen and lin chien, and peking medical workers and personnel engaged in the work for the protection of mothers and children.

Vietnamese Group to Investigate Work for Protection of Mothers and Children Leaves China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1971)

the six-member vietnamese group to investigate work for the protection of mothers and children, led by tran thanh quang, vice-chairman of the vietnamese commission for protection of mothers and children, left here by train today for the democratic people's republic of korea. it had made a study tour of china.

seeing them off at the railway station were leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including yen chun, ma ching-feng, li hsiu-chen and lin chien.

tan phong, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, was present.

also present was kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the vietnamese group visited peking, nanking and shanghai. they made wide contacts and exchanged experience with chinese medical workers and personnel engaged in the work for the protection of mothers and children. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome wherever they went.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen Gives Film Reception Celebrating Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1971)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a film reception at the embassy here this evening, to warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam.

documentaries "highway maintenance" and "girls of ngu thuy village" were shown, which depict the heroic fight of the vietnamese armymen and civilians against the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

attending the reception were leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries keng piao, jen yun-chung, shen chien, chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, hsiao ching-kuang, yen chung-chuan, huang chih-yung, huang tso-chen, chen pang, chai cheng-wen, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, liu ta-yu, pan yu-hung, ting hsi-lin, chen wen-chun, chang shih-cheng, tsui chin-yao, chiao pei-hsin and yang chi, as well as comrades chao lan-hsiang, hsu han-ping and wang chen.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended.

ambassador ngo thuyen gave another film reception to celebrate the anniversary on the 25th. the vietnamese film "a phuc" and documentary "vinh linh area -- an iron bastion" were shown to more than one thousand people from various walks of life in the chinese capital.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Visits Timis, Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 28, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader, visited timis county in southwest romania today in the company of colonel general vasile ionel, vice-minister of armed forces of romania.

the chinese delegation first visited a unit of the romanian armed forces there and saw its teaching exhibition room, its gymnasium and exhibition flights of fighter planes.

then the delegation saw a target-shooting display and tactical exercise of a battalion of the patriotic detachments in the county.

comrade li teh-sheng and other chinese comrades warmly congratulated the romanian armed forces and patriotic detachments on their excellent achievements in political and military training and posed for photos with their commanders and fighters.

the chinese delegation also visited the dumbravita agricultural cooperative in timis county and had cordial talks with its cadres and members.

accompanying the chinese delegation also were major general p. marinescu, chief of staff of the romanian patriotic detachments; vasile daju, first vice-chairman of the timis county people's council; george micota, first secretary of the timisoara city committee of the romanian communist party; and responsible members of the local garrison.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng also took part in the visit.

grand welcome and send-off ceremonies were held by the local garrison at the airport on the arrival and departure of the chinese delegation.

the delegation returned to bucharest today.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone President Receives Chinese Ambassador to Guinea

(NCNA-English Conakry, Aug. 29, 1971)

siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, received in freetown on august 24 chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua, who was paying a short visit there, according to a report from that city.

the president had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Vice Minister Chen Mu-hua Fetes Tanzanian Government Delegation of Economic Planning Experts on Study Tour of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1971)

chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming the tanzanian government delegation of economic planning experts on study tour of china led by e.a. mulokozi, principal secretary of the ministry of economic affairs and development planning.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and embassy officials were present.

vice-minister chen mu-hua and delegation leader e.a. mulokozi spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and tanzania.

chen mu-hua said that during the current study tour of china, the tanzanian friends would exchange experience with us and we would learn from each other. this would make valuable contributions to strengthening the friendship between the people of china and tanzania.

e.a. mulokozi said that there existed very good relations of friendly cooperation between tanzania and china. by cooperating in various fields, learning from and helping each other, the people of the two countries would ever enhance their friendship.

the tanzanian delegation arrived in peking by plane yesterday. it was welcomed at the airport by vice-minister chen mu-hua and leading members of the chinese organizations concerned. tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were also present.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Embassy in Uganda Lodges Chinese Government's Strong Protest Against Uganda Government's Anti-China Lies

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1971)

the embassy of the people's republic of china in uganda addressed a note to the ministry of foreign affairs of the republic of uganda today lodging the chinese government's strong protest against the groundless allegation made by uganda president idi amin and radio uganda that in the recent incident on the border between uganda and tanzania a chinese colonel was killed, according to a report from kampala. the chinese government sternly demands that the uganda government guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents. full text of the note reads:

ministry of foreign affairs of the republic of uganda,

the embassy of the people's republic of china in uganda hereby addresses the present note to the ministry of foreign affairs of the republic of uganda:

on august 24, 1971, uganda president idi amin and radio uganda made the groundless allegation that in the recent incident on the border between uganda and tanzania a chinese colonel was killed. that is an out-and-out lie. furthermore, the uganda government exhibited the dead body of the so-called "chinese colonel" to whip up anti-china sentiments. against this, the chinese government hereby lodges a strong protest with the uganda government.

as is known to all, the chinese people highly treasure their friendship with the african peoples, and the chinese government has always firmly stood for the development of friendly relations with african countries on the basis of the five principles. in deliberately manufacturing the above lie, the uganda government is obviously aimed at damaging the chinese people's friendship with the people of uganda and other african countries and catering to the needs of imperialism and the reactionary forces for sabotaging the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

back in last july the chinese embassy in uganda lodged a verbal protest with the uganda government against the rumour spread by president amin to the effect that so-called chinese instructors had taken part in attacks against uganda. now, instead of taking measures to stop rumour-mongering, the uganda government, in disregard of the stern protest lodged by the chinese government, has gone from bad to worse and invented a new lie. this is a serious provocation against the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

the chinese government strongly protests against the uganda government's anti-china act of inventing lies and sternly demands that the uganda government guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents.

august 30, 1971

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 28, 1971)

chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen gave a film reception here yesterday.

chinese colour film "taking tiger mountain by strategy", a revolutionary modern peking opera, was shown to the warm welcome of about 150 guests.

the guests included zambian government officials, zambian friends from various walks of life, diplomatic envoys of various countries as well as representatives of african nationalist organizations here.

END

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